THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1938—VOL. XXXI, NO. 6

••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Soviet Justice Little Changed Under New Act

Hundreds of executives continue to disappear on vague charges every month—Distrust rules.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The much-publicized changes in Soviet judicial procedure adopted at the recent sessions of the Supreme Soviet, or National Parliament, have not diminished the "purges" which still proceed without interruption, as they have done for more than two years. They have caused the "disappearance"—which means execution, exile or imprisonment—of several hundred thousand men and women holding jobs in the Soviet bureaucracy.

Hundreds of Soviet executives are still being arrested every month, in all parts of Russia, charged with such offenses as wrecking, sabotage, espionage, counter-revolution. In some instances, important positions have been vacated several times within two years, and all incumbents have "disapepared." Apparently, the ruling group still does not know whom to trust, and is taking no chances.

The draft of the proposed new Judicature Act approved by the Supreme Soviet in August, is limited largely to so-called "normal" crimes, and does not affect the numerous list of charges against those involved in various purges.

Really Amounts to Little

The "democratization" of Soviet courts, with presumable popular election of even the highest judges, is far less important than appears on the surface, because so many Soviet crimes are not referred to the courts affected by such reforms, but are tried in secret by the federal police, who need not even make public either the charges against defendants secretly arrested, or the sentences secretly imposed.

The new draft improves judicial procedure for such ordinary criminals as murderers and thieves, assures them of open trial before an elected judge, and the right to defense counsel. But several clauses in the draft end with the significant phrase "except when otherwise provided by law." And Soviet law provides an enormous number of exceptions.

For example, any man or woman in Russia who suggested, even in private conversation with a friend, that he or she doubted the truth of some Communist doctrine, or the official interpretation of some doctrine, might automatically be charged with "counter-revolution," and thus altogether removed from the ordinary processes of law.

Didn't Make Good on Job

Hardly a week has passed, since the summer of 1936, without the arrest of several directors in Soviet factories, mines, railways, or other enterprises, who fell under official suspicion because the authorities believed their enterprises should have done better. Such persons have rarely been tried openly or by ordinary courts. The police have handled their cases from beginning to end, and sometimes even their relatives do not know what has happened to them.

The categories of offenses which may thus be tried outside the ordinary processes of law have increased tremendously. Included among them are such vague crimes as wrecking, sabotage, counter-revolution, which might cover almost any kind of crime if the federal police so interpreted them. Included also are several varieties of what can only be described as heresy—such as "Trotskyism," "Bukharinism," and the like. Any kind of independent thought can be—and usually is—regarded as a crime, deserving severe punishment.

Actually No Protection

In fact, almost every offense committed in Russia today may be removed from ordinary courts if the authorities desire. A thief, for example, may be classified as a "counter-revolutionist" if he steals state property, and most property in Russia is state property. A murderer who killed a Soviet official in a drunken brawl might—and probably would—be classified as a "Trotskyist" or "terrorist," even though the crime had no political motive whatever.

No changes in the Soviet judicial system can be taken very seriously so long as the system omits a law of habeas corpus. The absence of such a law makes individual Soviet citizens almost completely defenceless from their own police and authorities.

No amount of "democratization" of the ordinary courts, no number of popular elections of judges, can provide real security for Soviet citizens so long as the federal police are left free to arrest and imprison men and women indefinitely without trial, simply by classifying their offense as political.

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Paris Parliament to Act On Premier's Program

Daladier calls prevention of general strike a victory of respect for law and country.

PARIS, Dec. 1 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier, having broken union Labor's effort to overturn his Government by a general strike, announced today that he intended to call Parliament into session Dec. 8 and demand from it approval of his policies.

In Government circles it was believed the Premier would muster sufficient strength to override the opposition of the Communists and Socialists, who backed yesterday's abortive strike as a protest against his economic decree laws.

Stronger France Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 1—"What has triumphed in France today is the very principle of the Republic: Respect for law, respect for work, respect for country."

Premier Edouard Daladier thus summarized in a radiocast speech the significance of the Government's victory over the attempted 24-hour general strike yesterday.

"The whole world now knows that France has overcome its domestic uncertainties and that it is stronger today than yesterday," the Premier declared.

Although all political, economic, and international difficulties have by no means been conquered, it is certainly true that France can face the future with vastly increased confidence, founded on this latest proof of the country's ability to handle an emergency.

By a Staff Artist

Premier Daladier

Almost unanimously, the French press today echoes M. Daladier's concise summary of the meaning of the failure of the strike. "The French people," he declared, "have shown that they understood that

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Traffic Safety Pennant Is Won By Providence

Records lowest fatality rate of any city in the U. S. with a population of more than 250,000.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1—Over the Mall in downtown Providence today there flew a flag, tattered, a bit grimy, but still white; Police Superintendent John J. Parker paused on his way to headquarters this morning, contemplated it a moment and then tipped his hat.

That flag flies only on days when there are no automobile fatalities in Providence. In the year of extended traffic safety campaigning that was completed today the white flag has been down only 14 times, and Providence thereby established a record hailed by the National Safety Council as "the lowest death rate and the greatest number of deathless days of any city in the country with a population of over 250,000."

This figure of 14 contrasts with 41 for the same 12 months of 1937. Moreover, in 1937 there were 1,336 accidents resulting in injuries. Superintendent Parker totaled up the list and found 634, a reduction of 702, or 52 per cent.

Proves to World

That's why W. H. Cameron, Managing Director of the Safety Council, telegraphed from Chicago this morning: "Providence has proved to the world that it can be done."

Behind the record that brought these congratulations lies an interesting human story of a former motorcycle patrolman who didn't like accidents and who applied careful research and clear thinking to a problem that has long perplexed the nation's safety officials. His name is Sergt. Earl F. Adams. He is in charge of the Providence Police Department's Accident Prevention Bureau.

A trim man, of medium stature, Sergeant Adams isn't content to merely view the scene of an accident, consult a few witnesses and then write down a report. He goes to the scene with tape measure, observing eyes, and a thorough knowledge of what machinery can do and cannot do.

Through the fall of 1937 he had been particularly diligent in diagraming each accident and charting the relative frequency of causes. One day he showed his charts and graphs to Superintendent Parker.

Adult Pedestrians

"The figures," he said, "showed pretty conclusively that the bulk of fatalities involved adult pedestrians with some handicap of vision or hearing, or walking that prevented their dodging cars quite so spryly as some others.

"In the majority of cases," he continued, "they were brushed by a fender and thrown to the pavement. The speed with which they were struck by the machine was a factor in the force with which they hit the street and hence controlled largely the extent of their injuries.

"There was also another factor involving speed. At a slower pace a motorist can allow for certain people taking more time to pass a given space than would be allowed for more speedy walkers. Thus reduction

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Minimum Wages for Women Bar Orchids but Allow Waves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec 1 — There are no orchids on the working woman's budgets being compiled by various states as a basis for minimum wages, but there are permanent waves and movies.

In the last year, six States and the District of Columbia have made studies to determine the minimum requirements for decent living on the part of women workers affected by their minimum wage laws.

These budgets, as reported to the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, average from $17.77 a week in Utah to $22.93 a week in New York. In between are Colorado, $18.77; Arizona, $19.85; Pennsylvania, $21.05; District of Columbia, $21.51. and New Jersey, $22.07.

The budget compilations followed the March, 1937 minimum wage decision of the Supreme Court upholding the Washington State Law, requiring an employer to pay a woman a living wage irrespective of service rendered. States which, because of the Court's earlier contrary decision had not revised their wage orders with changes in living costs for 14 or 15 years, or states which during that period had established minimum wages without relation to the cost of living, found themselves suddenly in need of up-to-date information as to how much a single, self-supporting woman needs to live on.

In drawing up their budgets, most of the states followed an outline prepared by the Women's Bureau in conjunction with the Bureau of Home Economics of the Agriculture Department.

The model budget does not stop at the bare necessities of warmth, nutrition and cleanliness. Its authors make due allowance for the modern woman's craving for beauty, companionship and fun. They allow her a room that will not make her feel inferior, to her normal associates. They say she must have money to spend for movies, sports, reading, study and other leisure-time activities. Her budget includes transportation, laundry, contributions, insurance, telephone and union dues.

She is allowed two or three permanent waves a year and 12 to 20 shampoos and "sets." Provision is made for her attendance at three or four movies a month, or "a minimum of one week's vacation," upkeep on her radio, flowers and plants, and tuition for classes designed to help her become a better employee.

"In the opinion of the federal agencies responsible for the budget," its authors explain, "every one of these items is essential to the well-being of the woman worker in the United States. The minimum wage, therefore, if it is to fulfill its purpose must be sufficient to provide all these things."

Intimate Message from Washington

President Proposes, Congress Will Dispose but If It Pushes New Deal Too Hard It May Force Third Term Attempt

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

The real political enigma here in Washington these days is Congress. Down at Warm Springs, Mr. Roosevelt is discussing his forthcoming legislative program with leaders, but the ultimate decision no longer rests with him. It rests with Congress. What Congress will do even Congress doesn't know, but members are returning now by ones and twos to the capital, each issuing a statement on arrival, and gravitating into each other's offices for confidential chats, and now the situation begins to clarify.

The last two years of any second-term President are traditionally not very productive. There have been exceptions, but in general the political prestige of the outgoing President has passed its peak, with his patronage whip frayed, and the thoughts of politicians irresistably straying ahead to his possible successor. The vague feeling of political transition usually finds expression in the mid-term elections, and it is an odd fact that, with only one exception in half a century, the party in power has lost House seats in this interim.

The President discovers that his legislative lieutenants are jostling for position for the next presidential term, and sometimes about the only weapon left him is the vague threat of running for a third term. A good many Presidents have probably let such talk go unchallenged, simply because it helped them control Congress. Others like General Grant, really sought a third term. It is fair to say that not since the time of General Grant has there been so much third-term talk in Washington as there is right now. Congress, in the next two years, may be the agent to dissipate, or to crystallize, this misty movement.

May Seek Justification

If the new Congress balks and frustrates the New Deal, left-wingers like Senator George Norris are already forecasting that Mr. Roosevelt will seek another term to "justify" himself. It is doubtful whether even Mr. Roosevelt now knows specifically what he will do. But in any event it is a reasonable guess that he is going to find harder sledding from now on in Congress than he ever has before; and that the ancient tradition of the closing years of a second term will be fulfilled.

The situation is fairly obvious. Republicans won 71 House seats from Democrats in the election, and they picked up 9 seats from Democrats or insurgents in the Senate. This does not begin to tell the full story however. These Republican gains were made primarily at the expense of the New Dealers, rather than the Conservative Democrats. The following approximation is tentative, but it gives a rough idea of the situation, a month before Congress meets.

In the Senate, there will be about 47 members who might be classified as New Dealers; 22 Conservative Democrats, and 23 Republicans.

In the House, there are about 190 New Dealers, 70 Conservative Democrats, and 169 Republicans.

There are, in short, really three parties in Congress—as there usually are. Old Guard Republicans were harassed in their heyday by insurgents, and by what Mr. Moses called the "sons of the wild jackass." It will be in the uncertain waters of log-rolling and coalition, forming and dissolving for each bill, that the President's new legislative program will be tested. The New Deal apparently will be in a minority, on its furthest left legislation, in the House, while in the Senate it will have only a bare majority.

New Deal Nears End of Rope

It seems reasonable then, short of unusual circumstances, that the New Deal is nearing the end of its rope, at least on extreme reform legislation. It is questionable whether the Conservative alliance will take formal expression. With an impatient shake of his head, Chairman Hamilton of the Republican National Committee, on Tuesday, dismissed the idea of such a national coalition. The Republicans are on the upgrade, he feels, and the time has about passed when serious consideration can be given to such an alliance.

But this does not mean that Congressional Conservatives will not co-operate, as individuals. They will certainly do so, and if they are skillful they have a veto power. This "conservative veto" is the highlight of the Seventy-Sixth Congress. With such a veto, legislative history last session might have been different; for example, the far-reaching wage-hour bill barely squeaked through a Senate vote to recommit, and might otherwise have been greatly modified or perhaps defeated.

One major enigma still remains. Will Republicans now take the field as a definite party entity, or continue to play a silent role on certain issues while Democratic factions fight among themselves as over the Supreme Court bill? The shattered Republicans cannily adopted this passive attitude in order to drive no conservative Democratic rebels back to the party fold. It seems now to be in the Republicans own interest and in that of political clarification, that the revivified party adopt a more aggressive stand. This may turn some errant Democrats back to the fold, it is true, but without such action it is hard to see how the Republicans will get very far in the 1940 presidential struggle. **Richard L. Strout.**

Members of Anti-Monopoly Committee

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Joseph C. O'Mahoney
Democratic Senator from Wyoming, Chairman

Thurman Arnold
Assistant Attorney General

William O. Douglas
Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission

Job Education Is Called Best Work Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 1—The best attack on the unemployment problem is vocational education, A. K. Getman, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education in New York, told the first general session of the American Vocational Association last night at the convention in Hotel Jefferson.

He said that a large per cent of the graduates of vocational schools are still engaged in the field for which they were trained according to a survey of students who have received vocational training within a 50-mile radius of Williamsport, Pa., in the last 20 years. Vocational training, he said, had helped them in getting jobs and in advancing faster than those without such training. He added that the vocational school graduates all were well satisfied with their chosen field.

A Survey

"A survey shows that one of the best insurances against unemployment is to give students between 16 and 24 effective training to develop skill, technical knowledge, and managerial ability, so they will have something definite to offer those who employ them," he declared. "Such training adapts workers to new methods so they can change quickly to meet changing industrial conditions."

This survey, financed by the Carnegie Corporation, was carried out under the auspices of the American Vocational Association and dealt with students who had received vocational training in agriculture, home economics, and industrial work.

A new occupational information and guidance service was opened in the Federal Office of Education last month, Paul W. Chapman, Dean of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, who is organizing the work, said. The new vocational guidance office is concerned mainly with encouraging the States to establish their own systems of vocational guidance, he explained. Under the Smith-Hughes and George-Deen Acts the Federal Government puts up one dollar for every 50 cents the States spend in hiring vocational guidance directors and in establishing services.

Opportunities

While sufficient information has not yet been collected to determine which occupations hold out the most promise, Mr. Chapman said that it appeared that a growing business like aviation affords more opportunity than old fields such as railroading. Agriculture, he continued, still absorbs about one third of the workers in the country. Choice of an occupation, he went on, is up to the individual. All that vocational guidance can do is offer accurate information about the occupations, and about himself, so that he may choose the job that will be best suited for him.

Reich Reassures Belgium on Title To African Colony

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1 (AP)—Premier Paul Henri Spaak announced today that Belgium had received formal assurances from Germany, Great Britain, and France respecting the status of Belgian Congo, a Belgian colony in equatorial Africa.

In a speech to the Colonial Commissions of the Chamber and Senate as Defense Minister Oswald Pirow of the Union of South Africa arrived for political talks, the Premier thus quieted the public, concerned over reports that Belgium would probably lose if the larger powers made a colonial deal with Reichsführer Hitler.

It was reliably learned that Mr Pirow's visit was connected with negotiations for airplane service between South Africa and Belgian Congo and discussions of defense matters. Mr. Pirow has had conferences previously with Portuguese, British, German, and Italian statesmen.

The subject of colonies was not ruled out entirely from the talks here, but was said to be undesirable because the Belgian standpoint that she does not intend to give up any of her African possessions to Herr Hitler has been made plain officially.

Mr. Pirow planned to leave tomorrow for The Netherlands.

Hurley Rewards Supporters By 10 State Offices

Ten major State positions, carrying salaries ranging from $4,000 to $7,000 a year, were parceled out by Gov. Charles F. Hurley today in probably the most important patronage distribution of his fast-waning administration.

The nominations sent to the Executive Council today for confirmation included the following reappointments:

Thomas H. Green, State Commissioner of Civil Service for three years at $5,000 a year.

Paul C. Ryan, Associate Commissioner of Public Works, for three years, with a $6,000 annual salary.

Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, for three years at $6,000 a year.

Ernest J. Dean, State Commissioner of Conservation at $6,000 a year for three years.

William Casey, State Commissioner of Agriculture for three years at $6,000 a year.

Charles F. Connors, Chairman of the State Racing Commission. His salary is $5,000 a year and his term three years.

Post Given to Cole

Ousted from the position of Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industry and Chairman of the State Conciliation and Arbitration Board, was Thomas F. Curley, who will be succeeded by Adj. Gen. Charles H. Cole, a personal friend of the Governor's and Democratic candidate for Governor in 1934. The position pays $4,000 a year for three years.

Also ousted from State service was Leo H. Leary, member of the State Public Utilities Commission, whose position will go to John M. Whouley of Cambridge, a personal friend of Governor Hurley. The salary is $7,000 a year, the term five years.

Arthur G. Burtnett of Somerville, son of Eugene Burtnett, Republican member of the Executive Council, who several times supported the Governor in the past two years, has been appointed Republican member of the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission at $7,000 a year for three years. He succeeds William

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Unarmed Iceland Celebrates

REYJAVIK, Iceland, Dec. 1 (AP)—Iceland, the only nation in the world without a single soldier, warship, or fighting plane, rejoiced today in 20 years of sovereignty, peace and prosperity.

The anniversary of the State's sovereignty was observed by student processions to the grave of statesman John Sigurdsson and speeches by Government officials, including a radiocast by Prime Minister Hermann Jonasson to the 27,000 Icelanders in America.

On Dec. 1, 1918, King Christian X of Denmark confirmed an Icelandish-Danish law which made Iceland again a sovereign state. Since then Iceland and Denmark have operated as separate nations, with King Christian representing the supreme executive power in each.

Iceland is proud of these things:

It has the oldest Parliament in the world—the Althing—founded in 930 A. D.

It was from Iceland, according to some authorities, that America was first discovered.

Iceland has a language unchanged for 1,000 years and every adult in the country can read and write.

Iceland has the greatest per capita foreign trade in the world and its fishermen catch more fish per man than those of any other nation.

Ban by Finland On 'Fascist' Press Lifted by Court

HELSINGFORS, Dec. 1 (AP)—Newspapers of the Patriotic National Party, Fascist inclined, resumed publication today after a Municipal Court decision reversed a Home Ministry order dissolving the Party and suppressing the newspapers.

The 18 newspapers were closed Nov. 22. The party holds 14 of the 200 parliamentary seats.

The Home Ministry charged "illegal activity" but the Court held the Party had "not even acted against the law of good manners."

The decision was appealed.

Radio Unusually Noisy? Blame Spots on the Sun

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—You can expect plenty of static on your radio any day now. I. M. Leavitt, Cook Observatory Astronomer, said he counted 3,000,000,000 square miles of spots on the sun during a nine-hour observation, and that means "magnetic storms" are brewing.

Joint Inquiry Into Monopoly Opens Quietly

Labor statistician is first witness; shows billions lost by gap in production.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—After six months' preparation the Nation's $500,000 monopoly investigation, expected to continue two years, got under way today in one of the most unusual scenes Washington has witnessed for a long time.

With the very first witness, Isador Lubin, statistician of the Department of Labor, the 12-man committee plunged into the subject which more than any other has disturbed economists, caused popular concern and produced presidential messages—the tragic gap between America's vast power to produce, and its actual output.

This was the feature of the opening session of the joint legislative-executive group, whose official title is the Temporary National Economic Committee. So broad is the scope of its proposed investigation that before it is through it is expected to write a new text-book of American economy.

Nothing comparable to it has been seen since the famous Pujo Committee of 1912 investigated the so-called "money trust." It is authorized to "make a full and complete study and investigation . . . of monopoly and the concentration of economic power in and financial control over production and distribution of goods and services"; and as though that were not enough, to ascertain the causes of concentration; the effect of business practices on trade, employment and consumption; the effect of business practices on trade, employment and consumption; the patent situation; and finally the feasibility of governmental adjustment of the purchasing power of the dollar to attain 1926 commodity price levels.

Nothing Controversial

There was nothing of a controversial nature offered. In a dispassionate manner, resembling the lecture hall, Mr. Lubin, with pointer and scores of graphs and charts, showed the extraordinary discrepancy that existed between the power of America's factories and industries to pour out goods and raise the living standards of the masses and the actual decline in output in the disastrous depression years after the 1929 peak.

Mr. Lubin returned to the subject again and again, giving in each instance a graphic summary of what this decline in output since the 1929 peak has meant in falling living standards and reduced purchasing power. Here are a few of the illustrations:

If the accumulated losses in income over the period 1929-1938 could be distributed now as a Yule Tide gift, each man, woman and child in the United States would receive a Christmas present of $1,000. This would be $5,000 for an average family of 5.

Put in round numbers, workers lost $119,354,000,000 in wages in nine years by the failure to sustain the 1929 level; investors lost $19,800,000,000 in dividends, and farmers lost $38,000,000,000.

Approaching the subject from the point of view of accumulated unemployment, Mr. Lubin said that the aggregate in the past nine years would give every industrial worker who was employed in 1929 a vacation of a year and two months.

The Last of Armament

"There has been a good deal of talk about the cost of armament," Mr. Lubin interjected. "The figures show that every industrial worker in the nine years after 1929 could have left his job and devoted himself for a year and two months to unpaid armament jobs, and the net effect on national income would have been just about the same as actually occurred."

Mr. Lubin said that the cumulative nine year loss in terms of total national income, had exceeded $132,000,000,000. He estimated the per capita national income for the current year at $472 as compared with $540 in 1937, $320 in 1932 and an average of $606 for the decade ending in 1929.

Mr. Lubin did not attempt to apportion the blame or fix the causes of the decline in production since 1929, as the hearings began, but it is the purpose of the whole monopoly investigation to find how far this is due to rigid prices and decline in competition.

Mr. Roosevelt in his message to Congress April 29, charged that "the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

In the Boston Section:

Government subsidy called essential in housing.

Shipping firms offer plan for expansion of foreign trade.

Nine-point program proposed to stop loopholes in civil service system.

National winter sports show attracts throng at Boston Garden.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Unemployment Relief Fund Of The Mother Church

Members of The Mother Church in Metropolitan Boston, including the workers in the Church offices, at The Christian Science Publishing Society, and in the various Trusteeships, and all others who may wish to do so, are invited to contribute to The Mother Church Unemployment Relief Fund for the assistance of those in Metropolitan Boston in urgent need of such relief.

As heretofore, the contributions to this Fund will be disbursed by the Church Almoner, who will co-operate with other established agencies to avoid duplication of relief.

Contributions to this Fund should be sent directly to Edward L. Ripley, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Animals at Livestock Show Get Real Beauty Treatment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The door to the huge amphitheater at the stock yards here opened invitingly. Inside was the International Live Stock Show. What was there to see?

Row after row of steers—some black, some red, and occasionally one as white as a white Easter rabbit, were having their hair curled, getting ready to appear in the arena for the stock feeding contest. No stage actor on a "first night" was ever groomed more carefully.

Farm boys sprinkled water on the coats of their charges and then "set" them in ways that rivaled the work of the most up-to-date beauty parlors. There was a red steer, for instance, with the hair of his coat parted down the middle and swirled smoothly along his back. Then the swirl broke into tight little curls all over his sides. The steer's snowy face was a mass of curlicues, too, and his short semicircle horns shone from much polishing.

Next to him stood an inky black Angus steer. His owner was "setting" his coat with a new kitchen scrub brush. The top of the steer's back was swirled, then his sides brushed up until his coat looked like deep silk plush.

When the animals were led out into the arena before the judges, it seemed not a hair could be out of place. Yet some of the farm boys and girls, who led the animals, kept giving them a touch here and there with currycomb or scrub brush, like over-solicitous mothers giving tweaks to stubborn braids or unruly hair ribbons.

Fine for Prize Pigs

At one end of the arena was a low white-fenced corral where three scrubbed white pigs were being judged by a crowd of agricultural college students. If the pigs had ever seen a mud puddle, there was no trace of it. Indeed, 'twas said of at least one pig at the show that he'd been brought up in a concrete-floored pen, had been given a bath every other week, and on alternate Saturdays an oil rub. Such is the life of a prize pig.

As for the sheep—on an upper floor of the amphitheater some awaiting their cue to go to the arena were dressed like armored horses of the days when knighthood was in flower. White canvas garments sheathed them from head to stubby tail, with holes left only for ears and eyes.

There were sheep with short wool, sheep with long wavy fleeces that looked as though they had been crimped on the curling iron—but hadn't—sheep with no horns and sheep with horns curled like old-time trumpets.

Off to one side an exhibit showed the kind of cloth that is woven from each variety of fleece—fine cloth for dresses, heavier goods for coats and suits, and woolen blankets. There was first a picture of a sheep, then a sample of his wool, and then a piece of the cloth made from it.

Not So Good for Pigs

In a glass-enclosed, refrigerated room, a sculptor stood, putting the last touches to a group of life-sized figures carved from lard. Mr. Bergen and his pal, Charlie McCarthy, sat before the microphone of Station LARD. Nearby two little pigs danced on a platform, to the amusement of several of their elders who sat in chairs and applauded.

The message of course was: Use more lard.

To the uninitiated the grain show, staged along with the stock review, may seem meant mostly for the farmer. But there was much to interest the layman too.

The story of corn, for instance, hung printed on the wall. Corn, said the story, is nowhere found wild, and no records have ever been found to prove where it was first cultivated. Its nearest relative—teosinte—grows in central Mexico and Guatemala. Columbus saw it in Cuba. It's been found in prehistoric ruins of the Southwest in this country, and in ancient tombs of Peru. Corn was carried to Europe by Spanish explorers of the Sixteenth Century, and within a short time spread to almost all parts of the world.

So you read, and then you examine the rows of yellow and white field corn with new respect and interest.

Here and there above the cases that held specimens of corn, sorghums, and other grain, were signs which read variously: "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."—"Everything can be improved."—"A good seed of an adapted variety is the foundation of a good crop."—"The surface of the earth is practically within the care of the farmer."

Good Year for Stock

At intervals on the top floor of the amphitheater, where part of the grain show was held, were doors leading into the upper gallery of the show ring arena. One could stop and peer down at the judging going on below—huge, sleek draft horses being led at a trot before the judges; 4-H Club boys and girls posing patient steers, tapping their hoofs gently with canes or yardsticks, so the animals would stand evenly and show to best advantage. A spectator commented:

"This has been a good year for grain and pastures, and the stock show it. Never saw a finer bunch of animals, and I've attended these shows for 15 years. Corn's selling over in Indiana for 30 cents a bushel, I'm told. I've just been over there, but I live in California. Have 1,500 head of cattle in the San Bernardino Valley there. Yes, this is a good year for cattle feeders, but 30-cent corn's too cheap for the grain farmers. Of course if the cattle men buy a lot of corn now, that will send the price up nearer where it should be."

And down on the first floor, among the rows of cattle "back stage," a group of farm boys argued earnestly. A football game, perhaps, or the world's series? No. Methods of feeding stock. One sandy-haired youth, cap thrust back on his head, thought he had won his point and clinched the argument, and then another youth cried: "Yeah! But who won the cup?"

Seems as though it isn't hard to "keep them down on the farm" these days.

All His Own

Southern News Service

Wiley Langley at Home and in the Field
Upper: House in Alabama built by help of Government.
Lower: Proprietor on his cotton-planting ground.

Ford Pledges Aid In Finding Work For German Jews

DETROIT, Dec. 1 (AP)—Henry Ford, who has been accused by some critics of being anti-Semitic, believes the admission under immigration quotas of Jews seeking a haven from Nazi persecution would give "a new impetus" to American business.

The automobile manufacturer, who was decorated by the German Government on his 75th birthday last July 30, made the assertion in a statement last night after conferring in his Dearborn office with Rabbi Leo M. Franklin, of Temple Beth El, Detroit.

Referring to the Grand Cross of the Order of the German Eagle which Chancellor Adolf Hitler conferred on him, Mr. Ford said:

"My acceptance of a medal from the German people does not, as some people seem to think, involve any sympathy on my part with Nazilism. Those who have known me for many years realize that anything that breeds hate is repulsive to me."

Mr. Ford said "it is my opinion that the German people, as a whole, are not in sympathy with their rulers in their anti-Jewish policies, which is the work of a few warmakers at the top."

"I believe that the United States cannot fail at this time to maintain its traditional role as a haven for the oppressed," Mr. Ford stated. "I am convinced not only that this country could absorb many of the victims who must find a refuge outside of their native lands, but that as many of them as could be admitted under our selective quota system would constitute a real asset to our country.

"Because of their special adaptability in the fields of production, distribution, and agriculture, they would offer to the business of this country a new impetus at a time like this, when it is badly needed. . . .

"I am confident that the time is near when there will be so many jobs available in this country that the entrance of a few thousand Jews, or other immigrants, will be negligible.

"I believe that the return-to-the-land movement is one of the ultimate solutions of our economic problems, and in this movement the Jews of the old world can play a significant part. I am wholly sympathetic with the movement to give the oppressed Jew an opportunity to rebuild his life in this country and I, myself, will do everything possible toward that end."

The founder of the Ford Motor Company's vast industrial empire said "hundreds of Jewish men now employed in our plants show marked ability and loyalty and, if the turnover among them is sometimes comparatively high, it is indicative of their ambition to improve themselves."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00 six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Shareeropper With U. S. Loan Buys Land and Piles Up Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JASPER, Ala.—Last February, the Federal Government lent Wiley Langley, sharecropper near here, $3,800 with which to buy a 180-acre farm and build living quarters. He was accorded this privilege through the influence of Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama, co-author of the Bankhead-Jones Act, which is designed to reduce farm tenancy in the nation.

Since that time, Mr. Langley has built an eight-room house for his family, and in addition he has produced a bountiful crop of cotton, corn, hay, fruits and vegetables. Eager to show his appreciation to the Government and to show how well he has wrought, he recently invited some 200 friends and neighbors to attend a picnic and barbecue under the spreading oaks that surround his dwelling.

Among the guests present was Senator Bankhead himself and representatives of Will Alexander, head of the Farm Security Administration. All agreed that the former sharecropper, now a proud land owner, had justified the faith the Government placed in him.

Farm experts who surveyed Mr. Langley's fields estimated that he would make 15 bales of cotton on the 11 acres allotted him for cotton cultivation by the Government. Furthermore, they said he would harvest 800 to 1,000 bushels of corn on 40 acres, so much that he will have to erect a new barn to hold it. Other indicated yields were 150 gallons of molasses and 12 to 14 tons of hay. Neighbors said he had the finest crop around.

Mrs. Langley, with her duties incident to her large family, found time to can between 300 and 400 quarts of fruits and vegetables, or more than a year's supply. She insisted that some of her neighbors accept samples of her handiwork.

"Life has taken on a new meaning to us, since we now own our own farm," said Mrs. Langley. "All that we make this year is ours, and we will not have to give the landlord half. Our children have taken interest in building up the fertility of the soil, in making a crop, and in improving the general appearance of our place."

This is the first time the Langleys have ever been land owners. Raising a family of 12 children has taken much of their energy and resources, as is indeed the case with most Southern sharecroppers. The Langleys live near Bankhead Farms, a farm resettlement project, where their young children may attend school, going in the morning and returning in the afternoon, by school bus. Six of the children live at home, five are married, and one is in the Army.

The tenancy problem has been offered as a reason why the South is "the nation's economic problem No. 1," a term used by President Roosevelt. Under the Bankhead-Jones Act, a beginning is made to ameliorate a condition which is acute in the South. Selected tenants receive a loan of money over a period of as much as 40 years, with 3 per cent interest.

Racial Resolves Called 'Foolish'

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Senator John H. Bankhead blamed failure to "understand fundamental Southern conditions" for recent action of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in condemning racial segregation laws.

"It is regrettable," Senator Bankhead said Nov. 30, "that the many splendid delegates to the Conference were mistreated by the majority responsible for the passage of the foolish racial resolutions."

During its inaugural session here Nov. 20-23, the Conference condemned Southern "Jim Crow" laws and endorsed anti-lynching legislation.

The welfare group was called "Communist-inspired" at a mass meeting here later, when an inquiry by the Dies Committee investigating un-American activities was asked.

Investigation by the Dies Committee was requested by the Alabama Council of Women's Democratic Clubs, the Greater Birmingham Committee, and the City Commission.

Fishermen Rescued From Pacific Rocks

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Nov. 30 (AP)—Nine fishermen, who had been clinging since early morning to jagged rocks pounded by heavy seas off Santa Cruz Island, were hauled to safety late today by breeches buoy, the Coast Guard reported.

The men were members of the crew of the $40,000 purse seiner Dante L'Aligheri, wrecked when the craft crashed on a reef.

Six others of the crew were rescued as they struggled in the turbulent seas.

Little Wet-Dry Shift In New York Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—Supplemental statistics on New York's 1938 election show that, while more than 100,000 voters in 46 towns exercised their franchise on the local option issue, the result brought only a marginal shift in the wet-dry line-up.

Tabulating the outcome the State Liquor Authority reported today that with 50 of the more than 900 towns in the State dry and 15 semi-dry before November 8, after the election 49 were dry and 17 semi-dry.

The 46 towns balloting on prohibition were in 24 counties, and 17 of them voted wet, 24 voted dry and five voted semi-dry. Of the 17 voting against prohibition, 14 previously had been wet, and of the 24 voting dry, 20 had formerly been wet and two semi-dry.

Congress Starts On Trip to Florida

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Nearly three score Senators and Representatives will board a 16-car special train tonight for a tour of Florida.

The Florida State Chamber of Commerce, the sponsoring organization, said the tour was arranged to acquaint members of Congress and government and business executives, who accompanied them, with "the problems, resources and possibilities of the state."

Florida stopping points will include Jacksonville, Miami, Port Mayaca, Belle Glade, Clewiston, Lake Wales, Tampa, and Lakeland.

Stockyard Strike Lifted to Permit Prize Animal Sale

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 (AP)—A trading truce was arranged today to permit sale of 8,000 international livestock show animals in the strike-bound Chicago stock yards market.

Striking C. I. O. unionists agreed to allow commission men, superintendents and their assistants to handle the prize cattle, sheep and hogs during the auctions today and tomorrow and to herd them to the packing houses Saturday and Sunday.

The Packing House Workers Organizing Committee explained it had no desire to "penalize" farmers and 4-H Club members who had exhibited their barnyard favorites at the exposition.

A railroad embargo on shipments of stock to the commission men brought about a complete cessation of normal operations at the mart. The only receipts were 9,000 meat animals sent directly to the packers—a procedure unaffected by the strike.

The embargo was requested by the commission men through their organization, the Chicago Livestock Exchange. The commission men, who have been forced to feed and water the stock shipped here by country clients, have urged producers to withhold shipments until striking C. I. O. handlers and the Union Stock Yards Company compose their differences. The railroad ban presaged a complete shutdown of the open market.

The Packing House Workers Organizing Committee issued a statement saying negotiations between the management and the C. I. O. revolved about the strikers' demand for a signed contract. It added:

"The union is willing, in the interest of commission men, farmers and the public, to call off the strike and order their men back to work if the company will only agree to sign an agreement covering the things that will be mutually agreed to later in the negotiations."

O. T. Henkle, General Manager of the Company, declared, however, insistence upon a closed shop and a checkoff system had also proved obstacles to peace.

Dollar Exchange Puts Off Plan For German Embassy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Dr. Hans Thomsen, temporary head of the German Embassy here, said today that his Government had postponed construction of a proposed $1,000,000 Embassy in Washington, because of foreign exchange difficulties.

Dr. Thomsen said that postponement was ordered before the recent recall of Ambassador Hugh Wilson from Berlin, which action was followed by the summoning home of Dr. Hans Dieckhoff, German Ambassador, and that the actions were unconnected.

"The postponement has been ordered not because of lack of funds, but because of the difficulty in obtaining dollar exchange," Dr. Thomsen explained. He said that Ambassador Diekhoff planned to discuss the matter in Berlin on his return there.

Head of Drug Ring Starts 10-Year Term

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—Yasha Katzenberg, head of a $10,000,000 narcotic ring, enters upon a 10-year prison sentence today after being sentenced by Judge Henry W. Goddard, of the Federal Court, here yesterday.

Katzenberg, who was described last year at a League of Nations committee meeting as an "international menace," because of his narcotic operations, also was fined $10,000 when he pleaded guilty.

Judge Goddard last week sentenced John McAdams, one-time sergeant of a customs patrol, to seven years in prison for accepting bribes from Katzenberg and for permitting huge shipments of drugs to pass customs inspection. Other members of the ring have been sent to prison, including Jacob Lvovsky for seven years and Samuel Cross for six years.

Katzenberg headed a huge ring of narcotic smugglers who operated from 1930 until last February, Joseph P. Martin, Assistant United States Attorney, told Judge Goddard.

Lehman Spent $3,250 To Win Governorship

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman personally spent $3,250 in his successful campaign for re-election last month, a report filed with the Secretary of State showed Dec. 1.

The Democratic Governor said he gave $2,500 to the Independent Citizens Committee for the election of himself and Charles Poletti, Lieutenant Governor-elect; $500 to the Women's Division of the Democratic State Committee, and $250 to the Harrison Town Democratic Committee, his home district.

Thomas E. Dewey, unsuccessful Republican candidate, said he had no receipts or expenditures.

Future Farmers Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—By winning for the third successive year the silver plaque donated by Armour & Co. for the outstanding junior exhibit at the annual Great Western Livestock Show held in Los Angeles, the Bakersfield Chapter of the Future Farmers of America gained permanent possession of the trophy.

Thirty-eight Bakersfield Future Farmers exhibiting 125 head of sheep, hogs, and cattle won almost 60 places with cash awards amounting to approximately $500.

Real Farmers Likely to Head Proposed National Farm Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1—The first national president of the new proposed Associated Farmers of America, to be formed at a Ventura, Calif., conference summoned by the Associated Farmers of the Pacific Coast on Dec. 9, is expected to be Col. Walter E. Garrison, of Lodi, California, who has been one of the foremost organizers of the California and Pacific Coast groups.

Another prominent figure, whom it is believed by those close to the picture, will hold a national office—probably on the board, if not as California State President—is Philip Bancroft, recent Republican candidate for United States Senator who was defeated Nov. 8 by Sheridan Downey. Mr. Bancroft has been an active Associated Farmer since the group's inception, except during the Senatorship campaign.

As it is framed, before acceptance by the national Association, the national statement of policy—sent to every state with an invitation to be represented—is as follows:

To protect, preserve and maintain American institutions and ideals; to preserve the Constitutional form of government in both State and Nation; to oppose and combat any and all doctrines or practices which imperil the maintenance of these Constitutional liberties; to protect American schools and the Constitutional privileges which the educational system of America has brought to all children and students; to fight against the infiltration of subversive doctrines into the educational system and into the government; to combat the dictatorship of individuals or groups; to foster and encourage respect for and to maintain law and order, particularly by co-operating with local, state and national official and governmental agencies; to promote the prompt, orderly, and efficient administration of justice; and to promote and protect the economic and agricultural welfare of the citizens of the United States.

The General Purpose states that "the Associated Farmers have been formed for the purpose of protecting farmers in their lawful right to grow their crops, to harvest them, and to move them to market without interference from any person or group of persons. It is the belief that by organization the threats of Communism and other agitators against the agricultural industry can be met and obliterated; that a condition can be maintained under which men who want to work will be permitted to work; that workers will be protected in their right to employment under terms suitable to them; and that farmers may be protected against destructive legislation. The Associated Farmers is non-political. It stands for issues, not for candidates."

Issues in which the national Associated Farmers are declared to be most interested and upon which it is understood they will undoubtedly take pains to express themselves are the Social Security Act; Wagner Labor Act; and the Wage and Hour Law.

They are expected to demand repeal of the Wagner Labor Act, and, if such is nationally inexpedient, to demand that it be amended "so that it will be fairer to all branches of labor and to employers as well as to employees."

Action is expected opposing the extension of the Social Security Act and the Wage and Hour Bill to include farm labor.

National headquarters, it is assumed, will be in San Francisco until such time as the demand takes it East. It is felt here that the Southern States will be the last to enter due to their own peculiar crop and labor problems.

Prize Steer Brings $3,785.50

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 (AP)—The grand champion steer of the 1938 International Livestock Exposition sold at auction today for $3.35 a pound, $1 a pound more than last year's champion and the highest price since 1929.

The steer, an Aberdeen-Angus, fitted and shown by Irene Brown, a 4-H Club and high school girl, of Aledo, Ill., was named Mercer for the county in which its 4-H Club owner lives.

It was purchased by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, and weighed approximately 1,130 pounds on which basis Miss Brown realized $3,785.50 from the sale. She bought the calf last January for $60. Miss Brown said she would put away most of the money for her college education.

"Royalty" of the corn-growing kingdom was "crowned" in a ceremony before thousands of city folk at the Exposition yesterday.

Three Indianians who captured the top corn prizes earlier in the week received the "crowns," in the form of silver cups, from Henry W. Marshall, President of the Exposition and himself a Hoosier from Lafayette.

The champions, "Corn King" William H. Curry of Tipton, "Corn Prince" Richard Blackwell of Franklin, and "Corn Duke" A. C. Stewart of Greensburg, were surrounded by harvest festival "Queens" from Indiana and Illinois and their "Ladies in Waiting," all young girls chosen at fairs earlier in the season.

The crowning ceremony, a new exposition feature, came near the close of a day in which judges selected the best breeding cattle and breeding sheep on the continent. These classes will be continued today.

British Fascist Leader Announces Secret Marriage

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Sir Oswald Mosley, British Fascist leader, announced yesterday in his newspaper "Action" that he married Mrs. Diana Guinness, daughter of Baron Redesdale, two years ago and that a son was born to them last Saturday.

Sir Oswald said he had not been in Germany for more than three years, thus denying London newspaper reports that he had married Mrs. Guinness in Munich or Berlin last December with Chancellor Hitler and other high Nazi officials present.

Mrs. Guinness is a sister of Miss Unity Freeman-Mitford, a close friend of Reichsfuhrer Hitler. Mrs. Guinness obtained a divorce in 1933.

Sir Oswald's first wife was Lady Cynthia Blanche Curzon, daughter of the late Marquess Curzon. She passed on in 1933.

Admiral Praises American Seamen

WASHINGTON, (AP)—A member of the Maritime Commission put in a good word Nov. 29 for the much criticized American seamen.

"They are just as good as the best," Admiral Henry A. Wiley, U. S. Navy, retired, said in a radio (CBS) speech.

During the past 18 months, Admiral Wiley said, the world has been told on numerous occasions "by persons in responsible positions and others, that American merchant seamen are so inefficient, and so insolent to passengers, and so lazy, that it is very disagreeable, even dangerous to travel on American passenger ships."

Admiral Wiley said most of the criticism was undeserved, and, telling of a recent 38 days' cruise on the American Republics Line's Brazil, declared:

"The good ship Brazil ran like a clock. She was steady as a church. She was clean as a whistle. There was a most noticeable absence of noise, and everyone, from the master down, performed his duties quietly and efficiently."

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Presbyterian and Episcopal Denominations: Their Adherents Have Made Notable Contributions to Spiritual Living and Good Government

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fifty-first of 56 Articles

The student of Christianity is surprised to learn how many of the present-day Christian denominations began in the travail of persecution and martyrdom. Entirely oblivious to the true spirit of Christianity, the dominant power, either secular or religious, again and again strove to impress its will upon all and sundry, even though it was a question of conscience with dissenters.

As we have seen, the Protestant movement, which stemmed upon Luther's Reformation, was almost immediately broken into many parts. Questions of theology, of Church polity, of the relation of the Church to the State and to civic affairs in general, furnished plentiful grounds for disagreement and dissension. Out of these differences grew the various denominations which have wielded great influence in the effort to evangelize humanity, not only in the countries commonly termed Christian, but also in the less advanced regions of the earth.

The word "Presbyterian" has an interesting origin. It derives from a Greek word signifying a priest, and the denomination termed Presbyterian is that body of Christians governed by a presbytery, that is, by a body of elders and ministers. The individual church has its own government administered by the clergy and elders. The elders, chosen from the membership by the congregation, are associated with the minister in conducting the spiritual affairs of the church, while the duty of the minister is to teach, preach, and conduct the Sacraments. The ministers in a given location, together with one or more elders from each congregation, collectively constitute the presbytery, which has jurisdiction over and ordains the clergy and approves the appointment of any minister. An assembly of presbyteries constitutes a synod, which deals broadly with the problems referred to it by the various presbyteries in the district. Above these bodies is the General Assembly, consisting of representatives from each presbytery. The presiding officer, termed moderator, is elected annually, and presides over the meetings of General Assembly.

"First Covenant" in 1557

In Scotland, alone, is the denomination established by law. John Knox, heroic defender of his faith, was a leader in establishing this form of worship following the Reformation.

In 1557, an assembly of barons and noblemen signed the "First Covenant," a declaration of unity and freedom from the influence of the State or any other body. This act brought forth an edict from Scottish Queen Mary providing that none should preach or administer the sacraments without the authority of a bishop. But in spite of royal opposition, the Reform movement triumphed and the Scottish Parliament, in 1560, passed a law abolishing the Roman Catholic form of worship and adopted a confession of faith embodying the doctrine of the Reformed Church of the Continent.

In this and subsequent movements leading to complete independence, Knox was a prominent figure. He was a leader in establishing the Calvinistic faith and the Presbyterian polity for this body of Christians in Scotland. But the way was still obstructed by prejudice and partisanship. James, while King, tried to force his views of Church government upon the Scottish group and confusion followed. In fact, there was no final settlement of the problem until the two kingdoms, Scotland and England, were united in 1707, when the position of Presbyterianism was guaranteed and has since continued to be the established Church of Scotland.

Unwillingness to acknowledge the authority of the State in ecclesiastical matters, led, in the nineteenth century, to a movement of disestablishment, that is, of withdrawal from the Church of Scotland. This group, known as the Free Church, refusing civil authority in Church affairs, separated from the Established Church, renounced all benefits of establishment, while retaining the doctrine and forms of worship of the Established Church.

Generally Accepted by Puritans

In England, the doctrine and forms held by the Presbyterians were generally accepted by the Puritans. They were, it seems, more engrossed in resistance to the dominance of the Church of England than with the precise form of worship. A presbytery was organized in Surrey, in 1572, in the face of great opposition from Queen Elizabeth. Subsequently the sentiment changed so completely that 75 years later Parliament invited the assembly to meet in Westminster Abbey. During the five years of the session, several documents declaratory of faith and polity were promulgated and accepted by Parliament. In fact, Parliament went so far that, in 1697, it made Presbyterianism the established religion of England, but this law was not made effective.

Cromwell and his Roundheads opposed Presbyterianism, probably because this body opposed the execution of Charles I. After the Restoration efforts to heal the breach between the Presbyterians and the Church of England failed and persecution followed, in which many lives were lost. But following the Acts of Toleration, in 1869, this body of Christians was for the most part unmolested. Doctrines unlike, the Calvinistic faith crept in, resulting in an approach to Unitarianism. Later, the larger body of Presbyterians in England accepted the position of the Free Church of Scotland and united with that body.

Among the numerous early races seeking asylum in America, and freedom of conscience, was a sprinkling of Presbyterians. Among the Reformed immigrants were Scots, Irish, German, French, Dutch, seeking a greater degree of tolerance. They sought refuge in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, the Carolinas, and a lesser number in New England. As early as 1625 a Presbyterian colony was founded on Massachusetts Bay. On Long Island and in New York, preachers of this body also early settled.

The father of the movement in America is generally conceded to have been the Rev. Francis Makemi, an Irish minister of the Presbytery of Lozgan. As he was a dissenter from the Established Church, then accepted in New York, he was arrested for preaching without permission. The intolerance of the Old World had even reach America. But the movement grew in New York and throughout the colonies.

Westminster Standard Followed

The first American presbytery, consisting of seven ministers, was organized in Philadelphia in 1706. There is no record of the precise doctrine preached in those early bodies, but it is reasonable to believe that it followed the Westminster standard, for most of the preachers were Scotsmen. In 1729, the synod definitely made the Westminster Confessional of Faith its standard of doctrine.

During the dark days of the Revolutionary War, the Presbyterian movement stood as a unit for civil and religious liberty. One of its most prominent ministers, John Witherspoon, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The Church grew in numbers, at times rapidly. Again internal differences impeded its progress. The Civil War divided the denomination temporarily, but with the disappearance of the clouds of sectionalism, it is hoped that they again will be united.

The Presbyterian Church in America has stood for the things of the Spirit up to its accepted doctrine. It has been a great force for righteousness and honesty in all civic matters, for morality and Christian living. It has been one of the great factors in promoting the general welfare of the United States during its period of growth and now stands for high ideals of Christian worship and living. It exerts a powerful influence in the molding of social policy. Its educational institutions are numerous and its missionary activities extensive.

Protestant Episcopal Church

The American counterpart of the Church of England is the Protestant Episcopal Church. As to the origin, growth, and purpose of the Church of England, established as the State Church, we have discussed various phases. The problem as to its origin, whether sprung primarily from seed planted by early missionaries from the Orient or stemmed from Rome, is a question about which controversy still remains. The subject is too complex for discussion here.

It seems certain that Rome developed a dominant influence upon the Church in England, but the relationship, however, came to an open break under Henry VIII. It is equally true that this doughty King was in little agreement with Luther's Reformation. The result has been a State Church with a well-defined polity and with substantial doctrines set forth in an original Forty-two articles, now reduced to Thirty-nine, and the Book of Common Prayer.

Within the Church are varying rites and observances, usually denominated as High Church and Low Church, meaning a greater and lesser degree of conformity to the ritualism, formalism, and creeds as set forth in their fundamental declarations.

In the sixteenth century arose dissensions which led to the Puritan movement and the foundation of numerous sects—Quaker, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, et cetera—all non-conformists. But the Church of England remains today as the State Church wielding a major influence in the social and political as well as in the spiritual aspects of the country's life. With its magnificent cathedrals, many hoary with age and rich in tradition, with its clergy and prelates of great ability and deep consecration, with its millions of earnest adherents, steeped in an ancient loyalty to its ideals, the Church of England stands as a mighty bulwark against the rising tide of anarchy and unbelief.

Differences Among First Settlers

In their relation to the Church of the mother country, the first English settlers in America were widely separated. The Colonists who settled at Jamestown and other points in the South brought with them the traditions of the Church of England and in general maintained its doctrine and polity. This situation also obtained among the early English settlers in New York. Not so, however, in New England. Puritans and Pilgrims had left their homeland for reasons of conscience as to worship and would have nothing of the old order. They were reformers and separators. Accordingly, they established a congregational form of Church polity and such doctrinal forms as suited their interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

Even into New England, however, came the Church of England with the royal governors. As early as 1689, King's Chapel in Boston was opened, and this form of worship grew, especially among the upper classes, until the war of the Revolution. Then, of necessity, a change came, and the American form of the English Church developed.

In the early beginnings, bishops went to England to be consecrated and relations with the Church of the mother country were close. When the Episcopal Churches of Connecticut sent Dr. Samuel Seabury to the Archbishop of Canterbury to be consecrated, he was denied the rite, not being a citizen of England. To Scotland he went and was consecrated by Scotch bishops at Aberdeen in 1884. The disability arising from being an alien was later removed. Even today the American bishops attend the Lambeth conferences, held every 10 years at the palace of the Archbishop in London. But the American Protestant Church has developed, in a measure, its own polity and a doctrine somewhat more liberal than that of its Old World ancestor.

With few changes, the American Church adopted the doctrine of the parent Church. A notable exception was the omission of the Athanasian creed. It is said that the formularies of this body have two sources; the one flows from the long-established usages of the Catholic Church, the other, from the Reformation; that the former predominates in the Prayer Book, the latter in the articles and Catechism.

Resembles Latin Service

The Prayers for Morning and Evening and the Litany are in a considerable measure translations from the Catholic Breviary. The Communion Service closely resembles the Latin Service of the Mass with, however, some changes from the works of Luther. The Prayer Book prescribes the forms of worship, which are rather strictly adhered to.

Within the Church of England are widely differing views as to the true doctrine and form of worship. After the manner of the Roman Catholic Church, the Church of England, including its American offspring, believes in and proclaims "One Catholic and Apostolic Church"—that is, "in an external and visible institution, having authority over all the world given it by Jesus Christ and transmitted through the Apostles and the bishops ordained by them in direct and demonstrable succession to the present day." (Lyon, "A Study of the Sects," p. 89.) It claims to be a legitimate branch of the True Church. It rejects many doctrines of the Roman Church, retaining but two of the sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, instead of the seven of the Roman Church. The sacraments are held as outward and visible signs of an inward and spiritual grace, given to the communicant.

Divine strength is gained through the rite of baptism, and in the communion the body and blood of Christ are conceived as present in the bread and wine, conveying new strength to the soul of the partaker. The adherent to this Church also holds to justification by faith, and goes to the Bible seeking salvation from the inspired pages.

In the Protestant Episcopal Church of America are no archbishops, and the bishops are elected in the local conventions and ratified by the general convention made up of lay and clerical delegates meeting each third year. Bishops are consecrated by three bishops.

The Episcopalian Church has had a most important part in the development of society in America. It lays stress upon service and good citizenship molded after the Great Exemplar. It has exerted a potent influence in social betterment, especially in temperance and moral reforms in which its bishops have taken prominent and effective part.

Children of Japan

A Playtime Interlude in Kyoto

In the shadow of one of Kyoto's oldest temples the children of the merchants play contentedly. Here three of them pause a moment in shy dignity to watch the photographer snap their pictures. Then, bundled in their layers of clothing, they scuffle away on their wooden clogs.

Estonian Farmers Prosper By Above Average Grain Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLINN, Estonia — Estonian farmers are enjoying the pleasant experience of being paid for a grain crop above the average when weather conditions last winter had indicated a crop much below average.

Admittedly the rye crop is slightly smaller than last year, but then rye no longer predominates other crops as it used to.

Formerly the rye crop was the only important one. The Estonian peasant lives on bread made from the dark rye flour, reserving the wheaten loaf for high days and holidays; and he still prefers rye bread as his staple food. But the growing demand in the towns for wheat and barley, and the increase in crops for cattle feed, have changed the face of Estonian grain growing; and therefore, despite the slightly smaller yield of rye this year, the total corn crop is much above the average.

During the years which have elapsed since the agricultural crisis of 1932, Estonia has been making tremendous efforts to increase its productive acreage. About 10,000 tons of rye are exported annually to Finland and some goes to Sweden; but most of the rye is consumed at home. The State controls the rye crop purchasing it both for export and for storage in case of emergency or subsequent food shortage. All rye has to be inspected by Government officials.

The long years of Russian rule did not tend to make for clean farming nor for agricultural education. The results which have been obtained in 20 years are indeed remarkable under the conditions from which the Estonian Chamber of Agriculture had to begin its uphill work; and every year the number of samples of rye which have to be returned grows less.

Every farmer must sign a certificate proving that the rye he is selling to the State is grown on his own land. The measures adopted have checked the bringing up of the grain by merchants as practised in the former Russian regime.

Cash payments are made by the Government at the control Depots. Officials travel from Tallinn each day with the large sums required in the small currency which the farmer requires. The harvest of some of these little holdings seems to bring in a scanty reward for a year of hard toil and effort, but the people themselves seem satisfied. They go off smiling from the Depots, their roll of notes tucked carefully away in great leather pouches.

The total agricultural income of Estonia, while it suffered a decline in the years immediately following the crises of 1929 and 1932, is now steadily climbing again. Since 1932-33, the value of the market produce of Estonian agriculture has risen by 50,000,000 krone (about £2,740,000). Purchasing power of the country has increased by 35 per cent in five years, prices are better and more people are able to pay these prices through higher wages.

The value of agricultural produce exported in the first three months of 1938 was 37,000,000 krone, an advance of 10,000,000 krone over the same period of 1937.

Unpraised, Unsung, Lake Waiau Highest Under U. S. Flag?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Like the general preparing for dress parade and wondering where on his bespangled chest to pin his most recent medal, Hawaii is wondering what to make of the somewhat tardy discovery that Lake Waiau, within its boundaries, is probably the highest lake under the American flag.

Just how this lake, which obviously is no new acquisition, escaped cataloguing all these years along with other natural phenomena to which Hawaii points with pride in tourist literature, nobody seems to know. Unless it was because the lake was just so high it escaped notice.

At any rate Charles S. Judd, Territorial Forester, embarrassed the Chamber of Commerce, Tourist Bureau and other authorities who are supposed long since to have discovered and thoroughly publicized Hawaii's distinguishing characteristics, when he casually pointed out that Lake Waiau, 13,007 feet high, 774 feet below the summit of Mauna Kea, is a mile higher than Lake Tahoe of California. So far as anyone seems to know, Lake Waiau is higher than any in the United States.

Republican Women Leaders Chosen for Organization Skill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 — New faces and new names will be as much in evidence in the feminine wing of the Republican Party during the coming Presidential campaign as they are among male leaders of the party.

The type of Republican woman who gained high party office in the 1920's because of the money and prestige she could offer is fast disappearing. In her place is a newer, younger type of woman politician, chosen because of her ability to make Women's Republican Clubs all over the country working party organizations rather than social groups.

First evidence in the change in emphasis came last year when John Hamilton, Republican National Chairman, called National Committee women to Washington and listened to their recommendation for a new feminine assistant chairman, Miss Marion E. Martin, then serving in the Maine Legislature. Miss Martin with her first-hand experience in elections, succeeded Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, wealthy Kentucky Republican, whose duties as National Vice-Chairman had been largely honorary.

After a series of contact trips that took her into almost all the northern states, Miss Martin organized in September at a meeting in Chicago a National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs to bind party workers together. Organization details were completed here yesterday at a meeting following on the heels of the National Committee meeting.

Typical of new type of Republican woman leader is Mrs. James R. Arneill, Jr., of Colorado, President of the new Federation. She is the mother of two children, an active club worker in Denver, Colo. Born and reared in Stamford, Conn., she was graduated from Bryn Mawr and later studied nursing. In 1936 she was Chairman of the Independent Coalition of American Women for Colorado and is now President of the Colorado Federation of Women's Republican Clubs.

Other officers of the new Federation are: First Vice-President, Mrs. Humbert Borton Powell, President of the Pennsylvania Council of Republican Women; Second Vice-President, Mrs. William E. Evans, wife of a former California Congressman; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Fred Murphy, former member of the Michigan Liquor Control Commission; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. Albert Vestal, widow of a former Indiana Congressman; Secretary, Mrs. William H. Scott, Secretary of the Washington, D. C., League of Republican Women; and Treasurer, Mrs. Charles W. Lewis, Baltimore civic leader.

Italian Guild to Fix Prices

ROME (AP)—The Central Committee of Guilds has been empowered to fix all prices in Italy "to avoid market disturbances and unjustified rises in the cost of living."

The Symbol of Dependable Quality

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Suits, Cutaways, Overcoats

Tailored to your individual measure, Simpson Clothes offer values well beyond any you've ever known. Our salesman skilled in measuring will call at your office or home with a luxurious variety of fabrics and fashions. We guarantee satisfaction or money back.

J. B. SIMPSON, Inc.
Tailors
831 West Adams St., Chicago, Illinois
Consult city headings for address of nearest representative.

Ah-h! It melts in the mouth—your MARBLE POUND CAKE

TRY IT TONIGHT!

Here's a traditional American dish for winter suppers—

GOLDEN RULE *oven baked* BEANS with PORK

With holidays ahead, you'll want your pantry shelves well-stocked. Choose what you need from Golden Rule's more than 400 Laboratory tested items: full-strength flavorings, seasonings, spices, and fresh-tasting canned fruits and vegetables.

Our representative in your locality will gladly call if you mail us a post card with your name and address.

The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co.
Columbus, Ohio

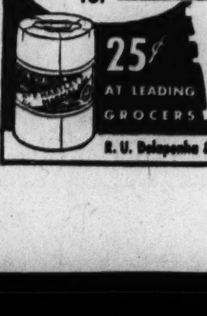
Western Milling Co.
Montana Spring Wheat Patent
Bluestem—Patent
Finest Soft Winter Wheat Patent
PENDLETON, ORE.
Capacity 1200 Bbls.

For Rich Brown Gravy make yours with GRAVY MASTER
A PURE VEGETABLE CONCENTRATE

ON COLD DAYS MUELLER'S HITS THE SPOT!

NIPPY DAYS call for extra good food! Have Mueller's Spaghetti for satisfying, nourishing meals! Always tender, fresh and light. Mueller's Spaghetti cooks in *half* the time, bulks up more. Triple-sealed in sanitary light-proof packages; made in an up-to-the-minute American factory. Recipes on every package. On frosty days serve spaghetti and cheese. A grand dish for meatless Fridays!

For Infinitely FINER FLAVOR Ask particularly for ★ HARTLEY'S IMPORTED ORANGE MARMALADE



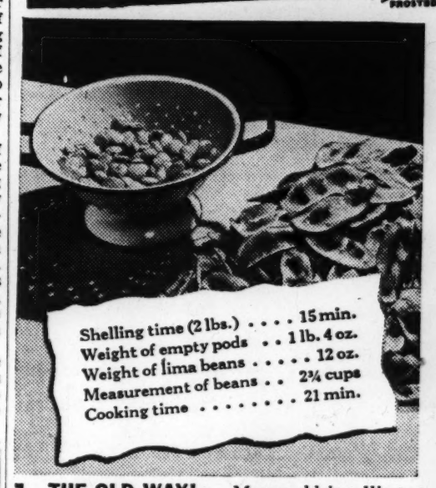
25¢ AT LEADING GROCERS

Sun-ripened Seville oranges and pure cane sugar perfectly blended by Hartley—makers of this superb Marmalade for the past sixty years.

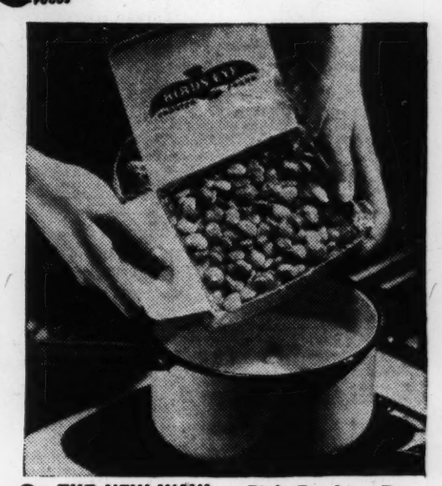
R. U. Delapenha & Co., Inc. U. S. Distributors 57 Leight Street, New York

FIELD-FRESH LIMA BEANS! Already shelled for you!

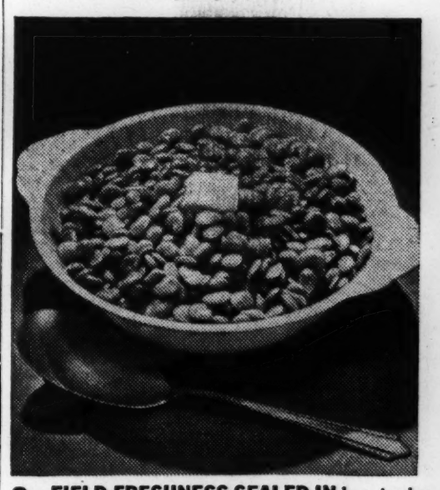
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS


Shelling time (2 lbs.) . . . . 15 min.
Weight of empty pods . . 1 lb. 4 oz.
Weight of lima beans . . . . . 12 oz.
Measurement of beans . . 2¼ cups
Cooking time . . . . . 21 min.

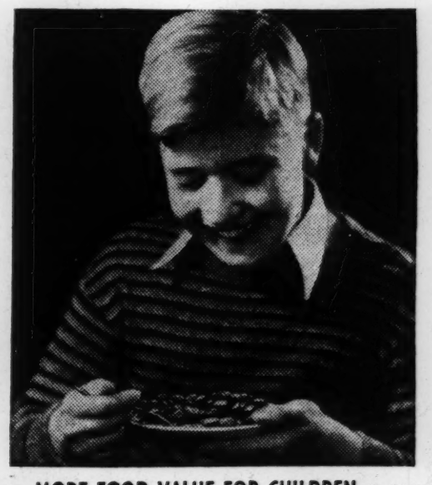
1. THE OLD WAY!... Muss and labor. Wasteful pods to pay for. It takes 2 lbs. of ordinary limas to equal only ONE Box of Birds Eye Lima Beans. Then, too, the quality and freshness of ordinary limas is not always dependable.



2. THE NEW WAY!... Birds Eye Lima Beans come washed...shelled...*ready to cook!* Only 5 seconds from box to pot. So wonderfully tender they cook in only 16 minutes. (See easy directions on box.)



3. FIELD-FRESHNESS SEALED IN by miracle quick-freezing machine! Amazing, new patented process actually *seals in* fresh flavor right at farm. Their goodness is yours NOW—months after height of season. Money back if Birds Eye Baby Limas aren't the grandest you ever ate. Get a box NOW at the money-saving special price!



4. MORE FOOD VALUE FOR CHILDREN. Ordinary limas may take days to reach you-food value is lost. But not in Birds Eye! Because they're quick-frozen *less than 6 hours off the vine.* Research has proved that Birds Eye Limas, when served, have more food value than ordinary limas.

Special! BIRDS EYE LIMA BEANS 23¢ box 12-oz.
Field-fresh STRAWBERRIES 23¢ box 10-oz.
Serves 4. You can enjoy this out-of-season treat today!
Prices effective Dec. 1 to 7 only

BETTER MEALS... LESS WORK!
15-Minute Fish Dinner
1 lb. COD FILLETS
1 box (10-oz.) BROCCOLI
1 box (10-oz.) RASPBERRIES
Serves 4... 69¢
Budget dinner for 4
1 lb. CHOPPED STEAK
1 box (10-oz.) SPINACH
1 box (10-oz.) PEACHES
All for... 83¢

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
The Foods with the Freshness "Sealed In!"

There are more than 60 kinds of Birds Eye Vegetables, Fruits, Poultry, Fish, and Meats.

There's a Birds Eye dealer in your neighborhood. If you don't know his name, write FROSTED FOODS SALES CORPORATION 250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Unification of All Mongolia Is the Hope of Prince Teh

HOHO (Kewisui) Suiyuan Province, China, Dec. 1 (AP)—The head of the Japanese-established "Inner Mongolian Nation" said yesterday that he hoped to unite all of Mongolia, including Soviet-Russian dominated Outer Mongolia, under one rule.

[Such a move would eliminate Outer Mongolia as a buffer state between Japanese-dominated parts of China and Soviet Russia and extend some 1,800 miles the frontier between Russia and Japanese-ruled areas.]

Prince Teh, who heads the present Inner Mongolian regime, made this statement as the Government prepared to celebrate one year's away over this highly strategic area of the Mongolian plateau.

Japanese officials, who control the Mongol-staffed Government of this "nation" athwart the old caravan route between China and Russia, declared this regime played an important role in Japan's plans for conquest, especially since it had compelled the Chinese and Russians to go nearly 2,000 miles further inland to establish direct contact.

Prince Teh's regime was set up after Japan conquered Inner Mongolia and ousted Gen. Fu Tso-yi, Chinese Governor of Suiyuan, more than a year ago.

Prince Teh, who claims descent from Ghenghis Khan, the thirteenth century Mongol conqueror of most of Asia, has been connected with Japanese expansionist schemes in the northwest for years.

Nominally conducted in behalf of the 300,000 Mongols of Inner Mongolia; his regime rules over some 3,000,000 Chinese.

Prince Teh, whose army of 10,000 Mongol cavalrymen roamed the streets of this capital yesterday with Japanese troops, declared he hoped to revive the Mongol culture and language throughout all of Mongolia.

Japanese officials disclosed they planned to build here a modern city rivaling Hsinking, Capital of Manchukuo. Nomadic Mongol warriors here were described as having the same spirit which carried Ghenghis Khan's hordes over Asia.

Democratic Ideal Kept by Hungarian Of Old Czech State

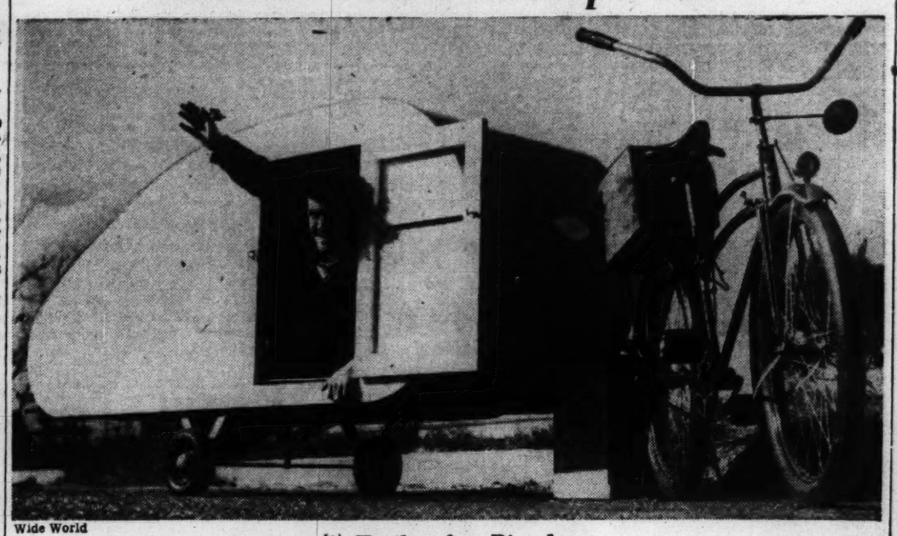
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—One of the Ministers in the new Hungarian Cabinet is Andor Jaross, who for many years was leader of the Hungarians in Czechoslovakia. After the boundary revision he became a subject of Hungary. When he made his appearance at the first Cabinet meeting he was greeted by a group of curious journalists as "Your Excellency."

"Don't call me Excellency, but just Mr. Minister," requested Mr. Jaross, and is reported to have added, "I have come from a democratic State."

This caused a pleasing impression among Hungarian masses. It is ardently hoped here that the 600,000 Hungarians returning from Czechoslovakia will bring a new spirit with them. It is believed that the Hungarians under the "Czech yoke" enjoyed more freedom and democracy than those in free Hungary.

Latest in Trailer Transportation



Wide World

A Trailer for Bicycles

Bob McCulley of Long Beach, Calif., is shown inside the trailer he built for cycling trips around the country. The trailer is 8 feet long, 38 inches high, and 36 inches wide. Complete with a built-in bed, it weighs 135 pounds.

Two Spies Face Maximum of 20 Years in Prison

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—The next to the last scene in this nation's first spy trial since World War days ended here late yesterday when a federal jury found Erich Glaser, one-time private in the United States Army Air Corps, guilty of espionage. In returning its verdict the jury recommended mercy.

The final scene is expected tomorrow when Glaser, along with his fellow defendants, Johanna Hoffman and Otto Hermann Voss, who were convicted by the same jury on Tuesday, are sentenced. Miss Hoffman, a beautician aboard the steamship Europa, of the North German Lloyd Line, and Voss, formerly an employee of aviation plants building military airplanes, were convicted of transmitting and delivering military secrets. Glaser was convicted on the same charge, although admittedly to a lesser degree.

Miss Hoffman, who is a German citizen, and Voss and Glaser, who are naturalized Americans of German birth, face possible sentences of 20 years in prison as a result of the espionage attempts which even federal attorneys admitted were clumsy and largely unsuccessful. The trial is widely interpreted as this nation's warning that "espionage is a serious business."

Federal Judge John C. Knox, before whom the trial was held, commended the federal attorneys, holding that they had brought forth material and facts which the American people should know about. This view was, however, in sharp divergence with that of many observers, who hold that the Government purposely withheld any significant facts concerning foreign spying in this country.

Lamar Hardy, United States Attorney, interpreted the trial and convictions as "a condemnation of the German espionage system operating in this country, directed by high German officials."

It serves as a warning to any nation or faction engaged in or contemplating such activities in the United States," he added.

Mr. Hardy voiced the view that the fairness and openness of the trial should be a source of pride to all Americans, demonstrating that all, regardless of nationality, may receive fair treatment here.

Judge in Spy Trials Stresses Fair Play

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 1

A hope that "certain countries"—where foreign spies are summarily shot—would learn a lesson in judicial fair play from this Government's spy trial was expressed today by Federal Judge John C. Knox.

The Judge said in an interview he had "leaned over backwards" in charging the spy-convicting jury because he wanted other nations to know that America provides a "fair, honest and humane trial" for all, regardless of nationality or of the offense charged.

He directed the jury to disregard the nationality of the three defendants (all German or German-born), declaring they should receive "consideration equal to that of an American citizen."

Joint Inquiry Into Monopolies Starts Quietly

(Continued from Page 1)

combined effect of the monopolistic controls which each business group imposes for its own benefit inevitably destroys the buying power of the nation as a whole."

There was no attack on business today at the opening of the hearings, however. On the contrary, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Chairman of the Committee, which is made up of six congressmen and six members of the Executive Departments, emphasized at the start that no "witch-hunt" is contemplated.

"No personal, partisan, or factional program," he said, "is controlling here. The processes of the committee will not be used for any purpose save to develop economic facts which in the very nature of things must be widely comprehended before any constructive recommendations may be outlined.

"The Committee has approached its task with an open mind and with the intention to afford interested persons with widest possible latitude for the presentation of evidence or suggestions."

Members of Congress were taken back to the classroom as the hearing began, and as Mr. Lubin with the solemn enthusiasm of an expert, pointed out the fine points of his complicated charts with a ferrule six feet long. The big Senate caucus room was jammed. Every kind of camera, from motion picture to smallest candid, was in active use by a dozen press photographers and flash lights were constantly popping. The press seats were crammed with about 100 reporters. In the center sat the 12 members of the Committee and their half dozen "alternates" from the executive branches of the Government.

Executive Group Silent

Practically all the questions put to Mr. Lubin as he lectured extemporaneously were asked by the six legislative members of the joint body—Senators O'Mahoney, King, and Borah, and Representatives Sumners, Eicher, and Reece. Either through diffidence, or from greater knowledge of the material the five executive group members—Thurman Arnold of the Justice Department; William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission; Garland S. Ferguson, Chairman, Federal Trade Commission; Herman Oliphant, General Counsel of the Treasury, and Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Comerce—were generally silent. The sixth member of the executive group is Mr. Lubin.

Even with all America's wasts Mr. Lubin showed that per capita national income is still high compared as follows with the wealthiest of other lands for the year 1934-5:

United States	$432
England	401
Germany	346
Sweden	321
France	267

What Might Have Been

Then he took up the might-have-beens of America's prosperity, if the output of goods which 1929 showed could be produced, had been continued down through the succeeding nine years. Industry by industry he showed the dips of production, but emphasized that the drop was primarily in "durable" goods—houses, automobiles, refrigerators — rather than in "non-durable" goods, like food and clothing, which went on in many instances much as before.

"In fact," he said at this point, "apparently a modern depression is a durable goods depression, added to the fact that investors stop investing."

Mr. Lubin did not take up the charge of many economists that the reason for this decline in durable goods output, contrasted to the steady production of "non-durables" is the failure of the former to cut prices when hard times strike. It was in this connection that Mr. Roosevelt's monopoly message declared:

"Managed industrial prices mean fewer jobs. It is no accident that in industries like cement and steel where prices have remained firm in the face of a falling demand pay rolls have shrunk as much as 40 and 50 per cent in recent months. Nor is it mere chance that in most competitive industries where prices adjust themselves quickly to falling demand, pay rolls and employment have been far better maintained."

It is to illuminate the facts behind such charges as these that testimony will be directed.

Britain and Film Curbs

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain denied before the House of Commons today that the Government had put pressure on United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy to have critical newsreel commentaries deleted during the September crisis.

Geoffrey L. Mander, Opposition Liberal who challenged the Government on the point Nov. 23, demanded today if the Government had "sought the removal of parts of cinema films on political grounds" in any other cases besides the one disclosed last week by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Prime Minister replied, "I am not aware of any instances in which the removal of parts of cinema film has been asked for by the Government on political grounds."

Mr. Mander persisted: "Is the Prime Minister not aware that the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated quite clearly last week that the American Ambassador was asked for the removal of certain items?"

Mr. Chamberlain replied: "No, sir, he did not."

Mr. Mander: "Do I understand the Prime Minister as saying the government exercised no pressure of any kind whatever in asking the American Ambassador to get these items withdrawn?"

Mr. Chamberlain: "The attention of the American Ambassador was drawn to certain items. He was asked to look into it."

Sir John had explained that the Government had acted in conjunction with Ambassador Kennedy to have removed from a newsreel comments which the Government considered might have had a "prejudicial effect" during the German-Czech crisis. The film contained comments of two publicists critical of Mr. Chamberlain's international policies.

Mr. Kennedy, however, declared it was "inaccurate to give the impression" that he "personally took any action which caused the newsreel to be changed." He explained he merely referred the matter to the office of Will Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors, in the United States, and did not know how the Hays office had acted.

Earle Is Freed Of All Charges By House Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 30—The Pennsylvania House of Representatives wrote finis to its 1938 books today with a voice vote adopting the majority report of its investigating committee exonerating the George H. Earle Governorship of charges of bribery, extortion, coercion and general misbehaviour in office.

Meantime the House Judiciary General Committee formally recommended impeachment proceedings against Mayor S. Davie Wilson of Philadelphia because of vice and gambling conditions.

This move followed a recommendation to Governor Earle by Judge Curtis Bok that additional funds be appropriated for this purpose and brought a denunciation from Mayor Davis, who declared the judge had his eye "on a place in a high court in Pennsylvania."

The Earle report was submitted to the House last night in the form of a majority and minority findings, the latter in sharpest variance with the former, as the two Republican members of the seven-member committee wrote a virtual bill of indictment of high state officials and denounced the inquiry as a "farce."

To Be Investigated

The charges are to be investigated by the Dauphin County Grand Jury, beginning next Monday, and the minority, holding that the guilt or innocence of the Governor and his 13 Democratic associates in office would be left now with the courts, asserted that the accused stand just where they were months ago, before the Earle Administration began its long fight to prevent a Grand Jury inquiry during the 1938 political campaign.

No honest effort had been made to investigate the accusations, the minority report insists, declaring that the Legislative Committee was formed by the Democratic-controlled House "for the purpose of whitewashing the accused," and that it was a travesty on justice to premise acquittal on "the bare denials of the accused." None of the charges were exhaustively examined, it continues, and the Committee neither inspected the books and records of the accused nor called many important witnesses.

The People Deprived

"To all practical intents and purposes," it states, "the tactics of the majority and the procedure laid down have deprived the people of Pennsylvania of their right to have properly determined whether these public officers should be impeached and, if guilty, so determined by the Senate."

In denial of the conclusions of the Republican membership, with their recommendation that in many instances the charges deserved a thoroughgoing and all-embracing investigation, the majority of five Democrats wrote a 3,500-word summation of the hearings in which they declared that no evidence had been found to substantiate the charges and that no further action should be taken.

Three Seamen Sentenced For Neglect of Duty

NEW YORK (AP)—Three of the crew of the Government-owned Steamship Algic pleaded guilty Nov. 30 to information charging them with neglect of duty by participating in a sitdown strike off Montevideo, Uruguay, in September, 1937.

T. Vincent Quin, Assistant U. S. Attorney, said the information, providing a maximum penalty of three months' imprisonment, had been substituted for a sterner indictment charging inciting to mutiny because "the Government does not wish to punish individual seamen."

Paris Parliament to Act On Program of Premier

(Continued from Page 1)

what endangered liberty was disorder and lack of discipline. You remembered because you have had the experience of free men, that it was precisely the battering ram of a general strike that opened the way for dictatorship in other countries. You remembered that it was the anarchy of conflict between citizens which led to mass movements against liberty. You have grasped the fact that the safeguard of liberty is the authority of the State and that is why you refused to undermine the Republic which was founded for and is the guardian of your future."

For "Order and Discipline"

Finance Minister Paul Reynaud indicated in a speech today that the Government regarded the failure of the general strike as a popular referendum in favor of the decree laws. His speech, before the American Club of Paris, was radiocast to the United States.

"The people of France declared themselves for work, for order, and for social discipline," he said. "Thus they showed that democracy is capable of what some persons in the world affirmed to be impossible—to impose sacrifices itself which it is easy in other regimes to impose by force."

The Finance Minister, however, declared that the breaking of the strike did not mean a victory of one class over another. He said, "National reconciliation is necessary for the success of our great enterprise."

He cited evidences of recovery such as an influx of capital from abroad, a rise in the value of the franc, lowering of the discount rate, and an upturn in French stocks and bonds to show that his three-year plan already was having good effects.

Leftists Dispute "Victory"

Only Communist papers and the trade union organ, Le Peuple, make any attempt to claim that the general strike showed any measure of success. Even Former Premier Léon Blum in the Socialist Populaire admits uncomfortably that "yesterday was not a victory for the Labor unions"; but he denied that it was victory for the Government.

Impartial observers appear to agree that the breaking of the strike was very definitely a triumph—not of repression by force, which would have been a short-lived Phyrric victory—but of law and order, and a necessary minimum of discipline. There were, of course, some cases of unwarranted brutality on the part of the police and the Mobile Guards. There were also one or two places—such as Clermont-Ferrand in Center France, for instance—where the strike was largely successful and where serious disorders occurred.

Avoidance of Exploitation

But on the whole the great bulk of French workers unmistakably showed that when a strong Government gave them the necessary protection from the intimidation of extreme labor agitators they were willing and even anxious to work and let their grievances be settled by normal legal means.

Much now depends on the attitude of the Government and French employers. If they display sufficient generosity and restraint in refraining from exploiting what is unquestionable a stinging defeat for the Labor organization, France can go ahead toward economic and financial recovery.

Nearly a billion francs is stated to have returned to France yesterday alone.

Unhappily there are already indications of some ultra-conservatives both in Parliament and industry who would like to make this victory over Organized Labor the starting point for a complete reversal of the social reforms instituted by the Popular Front. The Daladier Government, however, can presumably be counted upon to resist any such extreme social reaction.

Significant proof of its determination to maintain an equitable balance was the swift requisitioning of the big Michelin factory whose owners had closed the plant in an attempt to lock out would-be workers. Further encouragement is found here in announcement by Guy Le Chambre, Minister of Air, that early in 1939 France's production of military airplanes can be raised to 200 monthly against only 60 or 70 at present.

Women Seek Jury Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Md.—Women will make a strong effort in the coming State Legislature to obtain passage of a bill that would permit them to serve on jury panels. Mobilization for support of the bill is well advanced, and numerous women's organizations in counties on both the Eastern and Western shores of the Chesapeake are allied in the movement.

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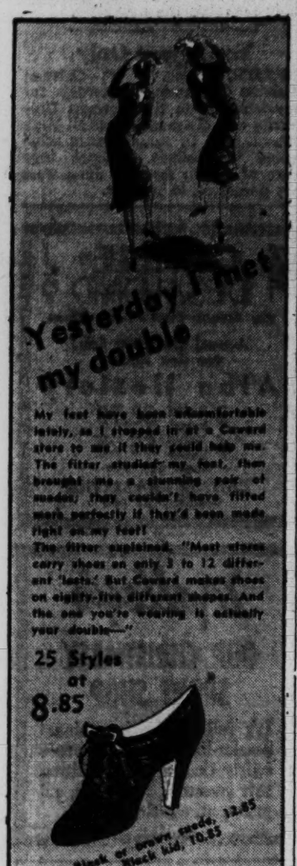
Yesterday I met my double
My feet have been uncomfortable lately, so I stopped in at a Coward store to see if they could help me. The fitter studied my feet, then brought me a stunning pair of models; they couldn't have fitted mine perfectly if they'd been made right on my feet!
The fitter explained, "Most stores carry shoes on only 3 to 12 different 'lasts.' But Coward makes shoes on eighty-five different shapes. And the one you're wearing is actually your double—"
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Wonders of Research: Fire Reporters

Forest Service mans woods with guards according to conditions of dryness—Windings taken out of Mississippi River.

Many persons have wondered how the U. S. Forest Service predicts the relative danger of forest fires during a season of maximum hazard. The problem is easy when boiled down to the factors which influence burning conditions in a forest.

Most important of these, according to Leo Shames of the Forest Service, is the amount of moisture in the needles, twigs and wood debris, collectively known as "duff." A simple hygrometer placed on the floor of the forest gives the correct measure of this.

The season of year, relative humidity of the atmosphere, velocity of the wind, visibility, the activity of fire-starting agencies such as lightning, trains, hunters and campers, all play a part in determining how great the danger is at any season and how many observers are needed.

♪ ♪ ♪

Stream's Course Shortened

Old Man River is really being straightened out these days. "Training" administered by the Mississippi River Commission has wiped out the Greenville and many other bends, shortening his course to the Gulf by about 120 miles. No longer can it be said one can go up the river from Greensville by floating down. From Greensville, O. M. R. used to wander 40 miles to go seven.

No doubt much may be said for mantaining riverly status quo, but whether it is navigation or geometry a straight line is still the shortest distance between two points. All the engineers had to do was to outline with a ditch the cut-off desired. The river did the rest.

Inasmuch as the Mississippi does occasionally overflow its banks, necessitating expensive levee work and funds for maintaining the familiar course, the value of an improved flood channel is not to be underestimated. Furthermore, the speeding of waters on their way to the Gulf may be expected to decrease the flood crest. Hence every logical reason favors the new policy.

Engineers spent 5 years trying to make Old Man River do what they wanted him to. If he made a pretty reverse bend, regardless of the slow lazy drag and the flood danger, he should stick to it, they ruled. The fear was that giving the river a faster pace might make it unmanageable, come flood-time; but last year's experience showed the fallacy of that belief. The crest then was some 10 to 12 feet lower at crucial points than was normally expected.

♪ ♪ ♪

Red-Sea Angling

Maybe King Solomon gained much of his wisdom by patient philosophizing while waiting for the fish to bite. That theory is advanced, at any rate, by Dr. Nelson Glueck, Director of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem. He bases it on a find of fishhooks, according to Associated Press.

Hygrometer
Simple instrument for measuring moisture of forest floor.

The hooks, made of iron and brass, were unearthed at what Dr. Glueck believes may have been the naval base of Solomon at a small port on the Gulf of Aqabah. Some of them are small enough for the ordinary varieties of fish, such as flounder, herring, sole, and halibut; while others are large enough to catch codfish, sturgeon, swordfish and even sharks.

If the great Jewish law-giver was an enthusiastic fisherman, as the newly-discovered fishhooks seem to show, he may have derived much of his wisdom and keen judgment from untroubled cogitation while awaiting for a "bite" on the banks of the Gulf of Aqabah between the mountains of Sinai and the Arabian desert.

As he has unearthed a number of smelters, copper mines, furnace-rooms and refineries which are believed to have been worked by King Solomon to build up his "navy," Dr. Glueck, an American, is hopeful that when he resumes the excavations at Ezion-Geber next spring, he may find specimens of metal boats used by the former King of Israel in this part of the world 3,000 years ago.

♪ ♪ ♪

Plenty in a Name

Dr. Carl D. Anderson and Dr. Seth H. Neddermeyer of California Institute of Technology suggests that new atom particles intermediate in mass between protons and electrons be called "mesotrons." In a communication to Nature, the British weekly journal of research, they write:

"It appears likely that the appropriateness of this name will not be lost, whatever new facts concerning these particles may be learned in the future."

♪ ♪ ♪

Fossil Insect Trails

Evidence of ancient insect activity has been discovered in the fossilized logs in the Petrified Forest National Monument. A technical discussion in the Proceedings of the United States National Museum, by M. V. Walker, classifies the burrows, tunnels and engravings of the larvae of certain beetles, some of which tunneled into the heartwood while others girdled the outer bark.

♪ ♪ ♪

Captive Shark

A live ground shark weighing around 600 pounds has beeen transferred from ocean to oceanarium at Marineland, Florida. Reported to be the largest shark in captivity, it measures 11 feet six inches in length, was quieted with an anesthetic injected by a special harpoon, and transported to the exhibition tanks ashore by the Porpoise, a boat especially designed for transporting large specimens.

Herbert B. Nichols

Brooklyn Inquiry May Be Expanded As Charges Grow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—The Brooklyn law enforcement agencies investigation faced expansion yesterday following the discovery that the practice of substituting defendants in court appearances is apparently widespread in policy gambling arrests in the borough.

The discovery came with the revelation that a defendant before the Special Sessions Court of Kings County had previously received three suspended sentences on three different charges of policy slip possession by appearing under three different aliases. After a defendant had pleaded guilty, he would be fingerprinted, and since he was using an alias he would be treated lightly as a first offender.

It has not yet been revealed with whose co-operation the "substitutions" have taken place, but it was said in informed quarters today that John Harlan Amen, entrusted with the official Brooklyn inquiry by Governor Lehman, will investigate the situation thoroughly. Mr. Amen is presenting evidence to the extraordinary grand jury in connection with the case of Police Lieutenant Cuthbert J. Behan, charged with the robbery and destruction of 7,200 Brooklyn police records, allegedly to cover evidence of large-scale bail-bonding irregularities.

Meanwhile, Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine has summoned a new conference of high police officials to discuss the question of gambling arrests, convictions and dismissals. Mr. Valentine has received city-wide reports on police control of gambling, with an eye to cleaning up the Police Department record and the Commissioner has told his subordinates that there have been far too few gambling arrests and convictions.

At the same time, William B. Herlands, New York City Commissioner of Investigation, returned to the Brooklyn inquiry picture saying that he was giving careful study to the recent report of the State Department of Correction that the probation system there was inefficient and inadequate. Mr. Herlands is checking up to see that none of the charges against the Probation Department of the Kings County Court were "edited" out of the report before or after it reached city officials.

Mr. Farley Offers New Stamps to Collect

WASHINGTON (AP)—Postmaster General Farley offered stamp collectors something new Nov. 30.

Nine stamps, which are part of the Presidential series but which are perforated only on the sides, will go on sale Jan. 20, Mr. Farley announced. Four other, perforated only on the ends, will go on sale Jan. 27.

Pile of Junk in Skilled Hands Brings Gadget to Measure Rain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A kitchen garbage pail, old radio parts, two dry cell batteries, a discarded tea wagon caster, magnets from a castoff door bell, a camera spool, the "innards" of a $1.19 alarm clock. . . .

From such odds and ends as these, the ingenuity of a Virginia Polytechnic Institute professor has contrived a Rube Goldberg gadget which he believes is the first device ever constructed to measure and record the intensity of rainfall for periods as short as one minute.

P. H. McGaughey, Associate Professor of Sanitary Engineering, believes his device will be of value to researchers in soil erosion, which is directly influenced by how much water pours down suddenly on varying slopes.

It also will aid engineers, he thinks, in pre-determining what size storm and drainage sewers and culverts are needed in a given area, since the efficiency of such facilities depends on whether they can carry off maximum loads. A similar application may be found in calculating the strength of dams, which must sometimes withstand the weight of flood waters piled up when rainfall exceeds speed or run-off.

Measuring Rain

Rainfall measurements taken at weather observation stations ordinarily are read about once a day and merely record the total for 24 hours, Professor McGaughey explained, whereas data are needed frequently on how much of that total fell in a few minutes.

Professor McGaughy, who holds a civil engineering degree from V. P. I. constructed his device with the aid of students. It worked satisfactorily in preliminary tests.

The professor-inventor laughs off questions about a patent. The gadget will have only a small demand, he thinks, among researchers, who can easily construct their own home-made machines as he has done.

The contraption has two main parts, connected with electric wiring. One collects rain water out of doors, and the other, inside a building, records the rate in hundredths of inches for every 10 minutes.

How It Was Made

Professor McGaughey made the collecting device by welding together a milk strainer, 9¾ inches in diameter, a funnel, and a "step-on" garbage pail in which he cut a small door. Inside are parallel rods on which is balanced a "tip bucket"—two copper triangular receptacles, divided by a partition, each of which hold one-hundredth of an inch of water.

As rain runs down the funnel, it fills the uppermost side of the bucket. When this fills, the weight of the water tilts it down, spilling the water and raising the other side to be filled.

The tilting movement closes an electrical circuit and the impulse runs to the recorder, housed in an old radio cabinet, inside the building. The current energizes a magnet, which causes a pencil lead to mark a white paper tape. Another lead, operated through a magnet energised by the clockwork, marks the tape at ten minute intervals. The tape is kept moving at a uniform speed by the clock's gears.

By dividing the tape, after it is taken from the machine, into halves or tenths, the operator can determine how many hundredths inches of rain fell in each minute or five-minute period.

U.S. Diplomatic Corps Has Few Women

WASHINGTON (AP)—Foriegn consular and diplomatic service appears to have little allure for the American girl. Only seven women have entered since the first qualified in 1922.

Only two women will remain in the service after next month when Margaret M. Hanna retires from her post as Consul at Geneva, leaving only a second secretary at Brussels and a vice-consul at Basel, Switzerland.

Airline Crash Laid to Sunspots

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1 (AP)—A radio "ghost wave" and a barrage of sunspot energy possibly played the important roles, experts said today, in the loss of an airliner and five of its seven occupants in the Pacific Nov. 29.

Following up the report of United Air Line officials that radio reception was "too good," causing Pilot Charles B. Stead to become confused over a strange multiplicity of signals, radio engineers said there were plenty of technical considerations to support the unusual theory.

The big ship ran into squally weather and off its course en route to Oakland, Calif., from Medford, Ore. Pilot Stead ran out of fuel while groping to get back on his course and landed neatly at sea near Point Reyes, 35 miles short of his goal.

While civil aeronautics authority officials projected an official investigation, Dr. L. E. Rukema, Associate Professor of Radio Engineering at the University of California, suggested the "ghost wave" and sunspot factors as a theory of the tragedy.

Pointing to the flight log showing Stead as believing there was "something wrong" with the radio beam long before the plane got into actual trouble, Dr. Rukema said the difficulty possibly was due to the peculiarity of overlapping directional radio signals. Pilots refer to these overlapping signals as "ghost beams."

Sunspot activity, which frequently plays tricks with radio traffic, could easily have accounted for the "too good" radio reception. This supposedly gave the plane strong signals from Salt Lake City and other distant stations but apparently nothing from nearby Oakland, the station whose beam Stead was trying frantically to find.

Anthony Gerhard, radio engineer for Press Wireless, Inc., reported a radio "blackout" between the United States and the Orient a few hours after the tragedy. Both Mr. Gerhard and Dr. Rukema said sunspots not only caused the "blackout" but likely induced the condition which confused Pilot Stead.

The sunspots are manifestations of electro-magnetic storms which send great masses of ions in all directions from the solar body. Some of those heading toward the earth crash at high speed into a layer of already ionized atmosphere lying 60 to 200 miles above the earth.

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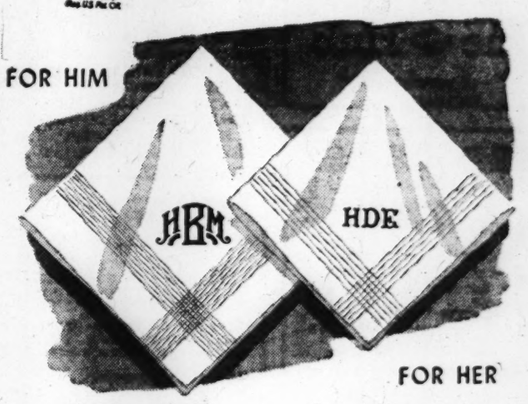

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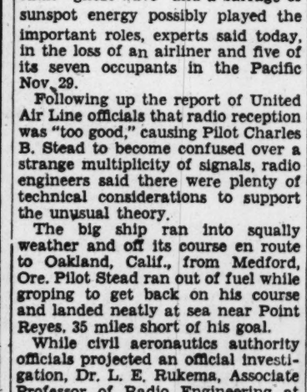

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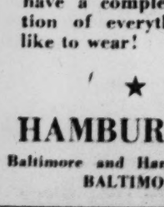
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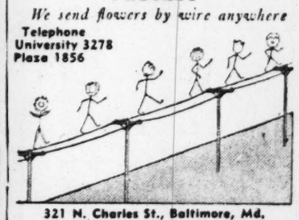
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Italy Imposes Its Third Levy On Capital in Three Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—For the third time in three years the Fascist Government has enforced a new levy on Italian capital. This time the levy is on capital invested in private industrial and commercial concerns other than joint-stock companies. It is semi-officially calculated that the new levy will yield 1,200,000,000 lire, about $64,000,000, a sum which is considerably below the amount raised during the past three fiscal years by previous capital levies.

It is evident that the Fascist Finance Minister will have to find, in the near future, some new device to meet the growing financial obligations of the Italian State.

Since Premier Mussolini embarked on the campaign for the conquest of Ethiopia in 1935, the Italian financial position has become more and more difficult. Tax receipts have substantially increased, but revenue from this source is not sufficient to cover the heavy expenditure incurred to finance the armament campaign and the requirements of the Empire.

The claim of the Finance Minister that after the devaluation of the lira in October, 1936, the ordinary budget had been balanced is questioned by financial experts who point out that the budget deficits had been wiped out "on paper" only, since part of the extraordinary revenue collected by capital levies had been used for that purpose.

For many years now Italy has been living on its capital. The Ethiopian war, the war in Spain, the armament program, and the development of its Empire have all been financed with forced internal loans and capital levies. Soon after the outbreak of hostilities in Ethiopia in 1935 a gold crusade was launched in Italy; individuals were asked to give to the State part of the gold they possessed, and Italian women presented their wedding rings for their country.

Each year some section of the Italian well-to-do classes was forced to make financial sacrifices to the State. In one year, 1935, the Government reconverted the National loan of over 60,000,000,000 lire by raising the interest on State securities from 3½ to 5 per cent to all stockholders who paid a cash sum of 15 lire per bond.

In another year, 1936, owners of landed property were required to make a proportional loan contribution to the State. This was one of the cleverest financial operations that has ever been made in this country, resulting in a net yield of some 7,000,000,000 lire without an additional burden to the State for interest and sinking fund.

Owners of real property were, in fact, at the same time specially taxed to provide themselves interest and sinking fund on the loan which they had been forced to subscribe. In yet another year, 1937, a capital levy on joint stock companies, other than banks, but including foreign companies, was introduced. They were called to give 10 per cent of their issued capital in payments to extend until 1940. This capital levy has yielded about 6,000,000,000 lire.

Taxes on Proportional Basis

Now the turn has come for a levy on the capital of noncompany enterprises. The assessment is on the annual income returned for taxation, less an allowance graded so as to tax small concerns more lightly than large ones, and trading concerns less than industrial concerns on the ground that trade profits being derived from labor are more precarious, while industrial profits are generally derived from fixed capital.

Firms with an annual income of less than 10,000 lire are exempt altogether. Firms with an income of 30,000 lire are assessed on 16,500 lire, if they are industrial, and on 12,000 lire, if commercial. The capital figure is established by multiplying the income by 12½, and the levy is of 7½ per cent.

The sum payable works out at about 14,500 lire for an industrial and 11,250 lire for a trade firm—which is slightly less than half a year's profit for the first and slightly more than one third of a year's profit for the second. The new tax is payable in installments over a period of from three to five years. About 120,000 firms are believed to be affected by this capital levy.

It is stated that this is the last of the series of special levies on capital imposed with the object of taxing the profits derived by owners of capital from the revaluation of the lira in 1936.

It will be interesting to see how the Italian Government will henceforth manage to meet its growing expenses out of ordinary revenue and what new measures it will adopt next year.

Riots Close University

WARSAW, Dec. 1 (AP)—Warsaw University was closed last night after anti-Semitic demonstrations in which 11 Jewish students were beaten.

Tension has been high at the university since Monday, when Nationalist students tried to put into effect a "week without Jews."

Antwerp 'Street Prophet' Elected to Council

Alg. Handelsblad

Leb Frenssen Thanks Voters for Their Support

ANTWERP, Belgium—Leo Frenssen, "prophet of the street," moralist, revolutionist, costermonger, bare-headed and bare-legged, long-haired, bearded, one of the most fantastic characters ever seen in the streets of Antwerp, has won a remarkable triumph at the polls.

He enters the Antwerp Municipal Council, on which there are 43 members, with no less than five of his supporters. The originality of his campaign was perhaps the chief consideration which led more than 21,000 voters, mainly from the working classes, to vote for Mr. Frenssen. The result surprised no one more than Mr. Frenssen himself. His platform, somewhat vaguely entitled "technocracy for world order," seems to be a mixture of religious ethics and a diluted Communist doctrine.

This self-styled prophet of a new world order makes a living for himself and his family through a small retail trade. Every morning he sets forth on his tricycle to deliver his packages. In velvet shorts and vest, Byronic collar, with, summer and winter, only a pair of sandals on his feet, he looks like an actor in the Oberammergau Passion Play. Morning hours are devoted to business.

National Socialist View Stressed In Sudeten Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Dec. 1—A campaign throughout the Sudeten German area, preliminary to next Sunday's election, is being utilized by the Reich to drive home the National Socialist viewpoint on important political issues, such as anti-Semitism and colonies.

The two and a half million Germans and Czechs in the Sudetenland, who have hitherto not experienced the direct impact of the German electoral campaigns, are being addressed by prominent party leaders from the Reich. These include Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels and Rudolf Hess, Deputy Leader of the National Socialist Party.

Herr Hess, speaking at Komotau last night, drew a contrast between the English and the National Socialist treatment of the Jews. The only difference, it should, however, be added, was that in one case it was the thirteenth and in the other the twentieth century that was in question. England, he declared, had been compelled in 1201 to expel the Jews, and, "mark you, with complete expropriation, not after taking 10 or 12 per cent of their capital." This remark was made to indicate the greater magnanimity of present-day National Socialists.

Dr. Goebbels at Jaegerndorf declared that the solution of the Sudeten German problem had again shown that whenever Germany announced a new problem the world always hastened to state, first, that such a matter could not be discussed, and then, after the solution, hypocritically answer that all that had been done should have been done by negotiation. England was also admonished not to concern itself with Germany's internal affairs, for "not only is the map changed but the face of the whole Continent has assumed new appearance."

Regarding the question of colonies, Dr. Goebbels added that it was obvious that Germany should possess them. "We cannot enter into a discussion on this subject—it is not a matter for discussion; it is an insult."

Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, head of the foreign policy section of the National Socialist Party is among those scheduled to speak. He will make an address at Karlsbad, which is being referred to as a "former citadel of Judah." His theme will be "World Jewry."

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Italy: Conscription in Libya?

ROME, Dec. 1 (AP)—Italy is preparing measures to permit military conscription, in an emergency, among the natives of African Libya.

The Fascist Grand Council last night approved the plan for compulsory military service "in time of need" under a proposed statute of "special citizenship" for natives of the four coastal provinces of Libya.

They would be permitted to hold colonial civil posts, belong to the Fascist Party's Moslem division, and carry arms under the military conscription regulations—if they could read and write Italian and meet other requirements.

The conscription could increase Italian armed forces in North Africa at a time when a clamor is being raised in Italy for acquisition of French Tunisia, which lies alongside Libya.

There are 688,000 Arab and Berber natives in the four Libyan provinces affected, but how many would be liable to military service was not estimated.

Native units in Libya, which had recruited voluntarily, totaled about 26,500 men.

Compulsory service would enable Italy to increase native levies, presumably making fewer reinforcements from the mainland necessary in time of war.

Italy reinforced the Libyan garrison during the Ethiopian war to an estimated strength of 40,000 Italian troops. The permanent Italian forces there were fixed at 21,056 officers and men.

After the Ethiopian campaign, two army corps were created in Libya—the 20th and the 21st, which Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano yesterday disclosed had been brought up to war strength during the September crisis.

The 20th Corps has been estimated at 42,000 men. Whether the 21st was enlarged was not disclosed.

These troops figured in the Anglo-Italian friendship negotiations last spring, Italy agreeing to reduce the number to an unspecified peacetime strength. How many were called home to Italy was never revealed.

Australia to Admit Jews

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Australian Government will admit 15,000 European refugees within the next three years, John McEwen, Minister of the Interior, told the House of Representatives today.

Co-operating with Great Britain in the Empire's international effort to alleviate the plight of German Jews, Australia will give preference to those able to establish new industries.

It was held that 15,000 is the maximum number Australia could absorb without disturbing economic conditions.

Opposition leaders commended the principle and said the quota was reasonable.

A bill compelling registration of all aliens was introduced in the Senate.

Restrictions on Sales

VIENNA, Dec. 1 (AP) — Joseph Bürckel, National Socialist Commissioner of Austria, yesterday forbade the sale of Jewish property without special permission by competent authorities.

The reason given for the order was that Aryan buyers had acquired Jewish property for prices under its real value and had used "extortionist methods" to force Jews to sell against their will.

Herr Bürckel announced Nov. 29 that 12 National Socialists had been expelled from the party and sent to concentration camps for "benefiting privately" from confiscation of Jewish property.

Latvia Helped by Social Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—Recent chartering of a Latvian "social club" through the initiative of President Ulmanis marks another step in the direction of aligning both state and civil forces in a drive to support the evolving authoritarian government.

Meeting with the purpose of discussing informally problems in the constructive work of the revised state, a picked membership includes not only civilians—economists, natural scientists, artists, and professional men—but also public officials, cabinet ministers, and leading statesmen. These are limited to 160, with provisions for not more than 50 additional members in the future. All foreign diplomats accredited in Latvia are automatically honorary members during their term in Latvia.

Significance of the new organization may be more fully realized in the light of the method of government introduced here by President Ulmanis in 1934. Parliament at that time was abolished, and the Chamber system introduced. In addition to the existing ministries, which correspond to Government departments in other countries, Chambers of Art and Letters, Commerce and Industry, and Labor and Agriculture, control to a considerable extent those branches of civil affairs which come under their particular jurisdiction.

Furthermore, a group of strict civil laws has been established to govern civil affairs in place of the martial law which was ended with inauguration of the new regime. All political parties are forbidden, and all societies must be re-registered under the authority of the Minister of Public Affairs, who has the right to refuse registration.

Prague 'Government of Youth' To Follow Reich, Hacha Says

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Dec. 1 (AP)—Czechoslovakia henceforth will work hand in hand with Germany through a government of youth, the new President of the diminished Republic, Dr. Emil Hacha, declared today.

"It is not difficult to understand these new developments, since a glimpse at the map clearly reveals the joint space of living," Dr. Hacha declared in an interview with the correspondent of the Berliner Lokal-anzeiger (Berlin).

"We should never forget Germany in many fields always has been an example for us."

For the turn from the days before Germany absorbed Czechoslovak Sudetenland, the President said he would "call as many men of the younger generation as possible into the Government."

The Republic's policy toward Nazi Germany, said the President, must "be a very close relationship, born out of a great idea," a relationship in which "destiny has played its part."

The big task ahead, he emphasized, was to acquaint the people properly with the situation.

Rudolf Beran, the new Premier, has started consultations with political leaders and Government experts. He gave a clue to his political viewpoint in an address to a party caucus:

"Even in a reduced state one can lead a full life nationally, economically, and politically. We must learn from our past experience. An honest, loyal policy must be adopted toward our neighbors and the entire world.

"In rearing a state upon the new foundations, care must be taken that Czechoslovakia does not miss the connections and does not arrive too late."

Whatever happens, it was expected that the new Government would shape its policies to conform with German needs, so that to all intents and purposes the new State would be a vassal of the great neighbor almost encircling it.

The name of the country now is being spelled with a hyphen to indicate equality among Czechs and Slovaks but Parliament has not yet officially approved the new style.

For Aryans Only

PRAGUE, Dec. 1 (AP)—German students registering yesterday for matriculation in the German University and German Technical High School, both in Prague, were compelled to produce evidence they were of Aryan descent. Jews were not permitted to register.

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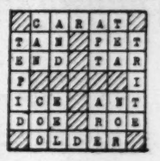

On Seeing People Off

AND then there is this business of seeing people off on boats.

Why does one do it? *Why?*—that is what we ask ourself, severely, rationally, each time when it is all over. For, at the outset, it must be admitted that not only do we see people off when requested to, when, for any reason, we are strictly obliged to, but repeatedly we have been known to go far out of our way to seize upon the most nebulous, the most remote of opportunities.

"Oh," we say, in an alert, pleased voice, "you're sailing on the so-and-so?"—and it's a mere matter of moments before we have expertly garnered in all the necessary information, date, hour, class, and assured the prospective voyager (with a high, bright earnestness that would be not unsuitable to the taking of an Oath of Allegiance or the signing of a Total Abstinence pledge) that, come what may, we will be on hand.

And on hand we are: no doubt about that. With a ridiculous, shining, childish expectancy; as if we'd never before so much as set eyes on a ship.

* * *

IT WOULD, WE recognize, be quite bad enough if we made a brief, business-like job of the affair. But that isn't our way. Oh, no, indeed! Seeing someone off is the pièce de resistance of the whole day. We rise in the morning, feeling as if it were Christmas; we can hardly wait to put on our gloves and get ourself started. And having, in the nursery, received a training that laid, we sometimes feel, undue emphasis upon the virtue of promptness, we usually, of course, arrive first on the dock. Not just first of our friends, but first of practically everybody. The only thing in sight that isn't a porter or a trunk.

There looms the ship: or as much of her as can from below be grasped. Clutching our pink or green or whatever it is card that marks us as a see-er off-er, we climb up the gangway in solitary state. Aboard there is a vague, a very vague air of preparation; officers, conversing sociably as if in a club, are dotted about; there is a great deal of empty space, whole areas of silence. It is quite obvious that nothing in the least definite is going to be happening for a long, long while.

* * *

IF IT IS a ship that at one time or another we happen to have traveled on, we proceed at once to have a sort of Old Home Week: looking up cabins, hobnobbing with stewards, with stewardesses—all so pleasantly absorbing a business that frequently we are apt clean to forget that we aren't, on this occasion, sailing ourself. If it's a new ship, we proceed to explore her. Sometimes we're peremptorily ejected from the more special quarters; sometimes we penetrate almost to the bridge. At any rate, old or new, by the time our friend puts in his appearance we are feeling so thoroughly at home on the thing, so intimately conversant with its idiosyncracies, that we are able to welcome him with the genial composure of a hostess in her own drawing-room. We are able, we feel, to put him at his ease—and able, of course, to be endlessly useful: to lead him unerringly to Purser's Office, to dining-room, to that secluded little corner on the sun deck that everyone in another hour will be discovering and trying to nab—

This, it goes without saying, is the best part of the whole affair: the brief period during which we have a most charming sense of being quite indispensable. Thank heavens, we keep breathing, that we came! How proper and fitting that we should be on hand! It is, while it lasts, a very nice feeling.

* * *

THEN THE OTHER see-er off-ers begin to arrive. Sometimes they're people we know—in which case we've all probably met at a farewell party the night before, and in consequence seem quite incapable of finding a single fresh word to exchange. Sometimes they're strangers—and wedged together in a cabin already richly populated with luggage, flowers, telegrams, we say how-d'you-do, nose to nose, wincing as we step and are stepped upon. But whoever they are it doesn't, for us, very much matter; because from this point on we cease, as it were, to be altogether present. From this point on we begin to experience the old, the inevitable, the not-to-be-repressed Anxiety.

Once, a few years ago, we were almost carried off by mistake on a boat.

We had gone out on a tender, in enough rain to be legitimately designated as a storm, feeling rather heroic; and, boarding the German liner, had routed out a friend and said: "My dear, I've come to see you off." There was, we were assured, time for lunch; and then, over the omelette, someone casually mentioned: "I believe the tender's just leaving."

Moments such as these can't be cramped into words. Pelting through the dining-room, along corridors, down staircases—a roll grabbed in one hand, the see-er off-er's card in the other—we composed, in a strange, bright clarity of thought, cable upon cable. "Please try to sublet studio for few weeks—" "Please collect green dinner dress from cleaner's—" "Tell Geoffrey to tell Moulsons everything off stop decision taken out of my hands—" "Can't lunch with you tomorrow stop being carried to America—" And the lucid visions of the other end: stepping off the boat in New York, in ancient trench coat, scarf tied under chin; telephoning flabbergasted friends and family—"It's me. I'm here."

Ever since then there has been the Anxiety.

* * *

BEING THE LOYAL, though frequently disconcerted, owner of a watch that is neither consistently right nor consistently wrong, we every few minutes re-enquire about the time. "Are you absolutely sure," we ask with increasing urgency, "that you sail at *three?*" We sit tensely on the edge of something, or stand woodenly in a group, straining our ears for official word. When it comes, the first faint rumor of it—"Visitors Ashore"—we are off like a shot. No time for those last little felicities, for graceful embraces—not for us! So frantic is our desire to reach the safety of the dock that we barely remember to blurt out good-by. Through affectionately conversing couples we dive; head on, we charge into the most braided of officers. When, flushed, wheezing, hat dangling from ear, we at last reach the ground it is only, of course, to find that, once again, we are the first.

Dock hands and officials look at us, puzzled; on deck upon deck, before our eyes, normal farewells for ages and ages pursue their way. Every now and then more gongs ring, more voices call. Gradually, almost imperceptibly, there is a breaking up of groups; and at last, down the gangway, in a peaceful trickle, come the pink and green cards.

* * *

FEELING NOW AS if we had been here, in this capacity, for some weeks, we lean, shifting from foot to foot, against the railing. Other people gather, other people lean. We grow to be a goodly company, all with heads tilted up. The heads of the voyagers, massed on the decks, are all tilted down. Presumably we look as foolish to them as they do to us. Voices ring back and forth. Sociable, cheerful, facile, they sound; then, minute by minute, they somehow fall away. Smiles stiffen. Everybody on the dock nods to everybody on the decks, and everybody on the decks nods to everybody on the dock. Here and there two people, or two groups, singularly gifted, manage to maintain a conversation; and everyone in their vicinity cranes forward, listening wistfully. How splendid, how remarkable! However is it done?

There is the usual false start. Hands, handkerchiefs fly into the air. Ours first. "You're off!" the whole dock roars, in unutterable relief. But they aren't off, of course. Huge, immobile, dogged, the ship stands. Perhaps it is all some peculiar mistake; perhaps everyone has been grossly misinformed. A few people stare ostentatiously at watches, mouth flagrantly flimsy regrets, slink away. "Don't wait, don't wait!" friends plead to friends. But we remain, always, to the bitter end. We've come for this, and we'll see it through. Regardless of cost.

* * *

EVEN THE MOST dogged of vessels sails at last. At least in our experience. Usually, to be sure, we're caught napping at the moment—chin sunk on railing, in a semi-doze. But we always stand there and wave like mad until there's nothing whatever left to wave at. Sometimes we forget what deck we are addressing, or even what person. But, whoever it is, we have seen him off.

DORIS PEEL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Peter Savary

"AFTER THE STORM": *Sailing Boats in Brixham Harbor*

THE scene is the historic fishing port of Brixham, the "Mother of Sea Fisheries," in South Devon. The sparkling paint of the three yachts made fast in the small inner harbor has been polished afresh by a passing storm. But beneath that brilliant glitter, unbeknown to the casual eye, deep down in every inch of plank, lies buried the record of valiant deeds against wind and wave, of the long losing fight of sail versus machine, and ultimately of success by adaptation.

The yards where they were made came into being soon after Waterloo. Europe was again at peace. The yards thrived. There was, in fact, hardly a port of consequence in the wide world without its Brixham Schooner. Very regularly, they plied their trade between England and the Mediterranean, brought fruit from the Azores and cod from Newfoundland.

Years ago, as plain trawlers, the brown sails of these boats swept Torbay and the English Channel in search of fish. More than four hundred strong they were before the World War, with apprentices from every port and Brixham men upon every sea. But since that golden age, the speedier steam and the inexorable pressure of hard economics have sadly reduced their ranks. The cream of the catches is netted by the rusty northern steam trawlers that have migrated south.

But the seamanship and the old hulks sail on under new colors. Both are ready still, nay eager, to pit their age-long knowledge of wind and current against all comers. Refitted and embellished by skillful hands, some of the smacks have been transformed into fine yachts, trimmed for the annual Royal Regatta in August. In the crowded outer harbor, they may have rubbed sides even with the *Britannia* of King George V or the *Shamrock* of America Cup fame.

The Widow's Mites

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Gospel record concerning the widow who cast her last two mites into the temple treasury, leaves little doubt regarding the lesson which Jesus wished to bring out in commending her act. The additional understanding of our Master's teaching, gained through the study of Christian Science, enables us to glean further helpfulness from this incident, and apply its lesson practically to present-day requirements.

The understanding of this lesson is found to be a great source of encouragement. It helps us to lift our sense of the supply of daily needs out of the stark limitations of materiality into the affluence of all-inclusive and omnipotent Love. Jesus' statement that by her contribution of "all the living that she had" (Luke 21:4), this widow had cast more into the treasury than the rich had given out of their abundance, has, in addition to its obvious meaning, a deeper and more spiritual aspect, which a knowledge of Christian Science makes clear.

Our Master stressed the value and importance of the love for and faith in God shown by the widow, but his words plainly stated that she had actually cast in more than the rich, great as their offerings appeared. What did Jesus imply by a statement seemingly so contradictory to material evidence? It might be surmised that the reference concerned the extent of the widow's sacrifice, as regards human possessions considered needful; but in the light of divine Science—the truth which our Lord's immediate followers had already learned in some degree—the gifts take on a more spiritual significance. Human beliefs regarding an adequate supply of needful requirements are limited by lack of understanding, want of faith and consequent right thinking.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 192), "Whatever holds human thought in line with unselfed love, receives directly the divine power." This statement does not necessarily apply only to the healing of sickness and sin. It was his faithful right thinking which enabled Jesus to feed the multitudes on two recorded occasions, when the supply of food appeared to be sufficient for only a very few. It is good to remember the many baskets of fragments which were gathered up, after large numbers of people had been satisfactorily fed. Who, then, is to say, in view of the works done by Jesus, what the widow's offering might not represent, when the reckoning was made?

Miracles, we learn in Christian Science, are not outstanding contraventions of any so-called law governing material conditions, but are the natural operation of the only real or spiritual law, the law of Love, setting aside the limiting concept of wrong thinking. We learn, too, that one does not have to be concerned about the continual uncertainties of mortal existence, but rather to turn, ever more and more, to the absolute certainties of immortal Life, Truth, Love—God. In proportion as we do this, anxiety is lost, and thought becomes fearless and harmonious. Understanding that sickness is no more legitimate than sin, the earnest student of Christian Science strives to entertain no expectation of these conditions, or of lack of what is needful and right for happy and unhindered spiritual progress.

The supply, ever present and unlimited, for all human needs, be they what they may, is truly portrayed by the simple story of the widow's two mites, so gratefully and trustfully given for the cause of Truth, as she understood and accepted it. This incident can prove to be a great inspiration today, lifting our consciousness above the fears and limitations of material thinking.

Like the workers with Nehemiah, the modern builder for Truth rejects the limiting suggestions of mortal mind, and is grateful for the daily supply, remembering the affluence of the Giver of all good. The unswerving rectitude and consequent success exemplified by Nehemiah are the same in every right undertaking; in the building of character, health, business, profession, home; in any opportunity for the pursuit of spiritual good. This is what we learn from studying the Bible, together with the Christian Science textbook; and such study and application in daily life are indeed proving to be the promised Comforter for many today.

Snow Writing

WHEN the first snowstorm stamps the woodlands and pastures with its unblemished flakes, and the trees lift up snow-ridges on every bough, a strange literature appears not long after the white pages have been opened. We do not know just when these curious marks have been made. We do know, however, that somehow they are linked with silence and the fascinating mystery which surrounds the host of patient, thin-fingered trees clutching at the cold winter air.

The practiced student translates the hieroglyphics of the snow bank in the forest's spaces. But to find the most exciting topics, he is apt to go down to the little spring in the meadow, the edges of which are frayed with spear-like fragments of ice. Around its beaten borders the tales of cold silences have been unmistakably written.

A rabbit has passed this way, he will remark. And he will point out the four tiny depressions several feet apart, the two larger cups being in front and the others behind. A rabbit's hind feet land in front of its forefeet, he says. Then there will be a little curving trail, tiny flecks in the snow. Field mice, he whispers. On the side of the sloping pasture among the juniper bundled up with their snow-kerchiefs are three-fingered marks that go straight on for a space and then disappear. Pheasant! And here the bird took to the air. Nearby is another line with much smaller marks, similar to the pheasant's. Partridge—and he shows us how he was able to identify. The latter bird always drags his middle toe, and makes a wispy line that characterizes him. Along the stone wall, we happen upon miniature rabbit tracks; also, they cut the white patches on the north side of trees. These are squirrel tracks. Others are discovered everywhere. And all are newly written.

We pause and look about us. The fields seem to be drawn close; the tossing etchings of the boughs are printed against a shaggy winter sky which promises more white rain down the halls of the air. Silence arm in arm with the unknown moves in the corridors of these winter woods. Yet looking into the fastnesses of the shadowy forms that have such unforgettable stories penned carefully on the whiteness under them, we strangely feel the impending chapters that are beyond us, and we are enriched by that sense of mystery.

D. S.

Frosty Morning

THIS frost I know to be but rime,
The crystal breath of wintertime.

And that this aster standing bold
Is brittle with the icy cold.

But frost and aster have a way
Of saying what no words can say

About a world halfway between
A dream and one the eyes have seen.

JOHN RITCHEY

Pianist

THE warm, sure notes
of the melody
stood apart from the others—
like women of poise
among diffident girls.

IRMA DOVEY

An English Schoolboy Quotes Euripides

I ENJOYED being at school, and did quite well at cricket, which was what I was keenest on; and my mind was kept busy by the process of making up for the lost time of my much retarded education. If I could walk into that mind, as it was in the latter part of 1901 when I was in my fifth term, I don't think I should discover much to write about. Supposing it were a Saturday evening during the roasted-chestnut season, I should be sitting in the big schoolroom; Mr. Norman would be reading aloud to us while the boys at the desks around me crackled chestnuts with such effrontery that at last he would shut the book (which was, I think, *Moonfleet*) and warn them that "unless you little toads stop making so much noise" he would discontinue there and then. As a rule there was spellbound silence while he read, for he did it splendidly, but roasted chestnuts had on this occasion competed successfully with the breathless excitements of *Moonfleet*. I didn't eat them myself, not being fond of chestnuts, and also because I had become rather dignified during my final term. For I was now turned fifteen, and Mr. Norman had taken to treating me as a person to be relied on. It was nice to be trusted like that, and I felt quite sorry to be leaving. Next term I should be at Marlborough, where I should have to begin all over again and not be relied on at all. . . .

If that 1901 mind of mine could revisit me now, it would, I am sure, contain much unformulated thankfulness to Mr. Norman and Mr. Jackson for the way they'd helped me to catch up with my school work. Even then I realized that "Cockeye" was a magnificent schoolmaster, and when he was in a benevolent mood I felt that I would do anything for him. He had a nickname for most of us and just lately he'd taken to calling me "Dook Sig" because my deportment had become so dignified. "Now then, Dook," he would say, "are you ready to repeat your hundred lines of Hecuba yet?" For he had promised the school an extra half-holiday when everyone in the top form had done it. But as I'd only begun to learn Greek about a year before, the parrot-like performance was keeping me awake at nights. After six weeks of mute gabbling I did manage to get through it without a mistake, but I was last by a fortnight, and the first line, "Lady, methinks you know the will of the people" . . . has been heavily engraved on my memory ever since, and I never shared Mr. Jackson's ardour for Euripides.—SIEGFRIED SASSOON, in "The Last Century and Seven More Years." (London: Faber & Faber.)

Alcott Kept His Journal for More Than Fifty Years

IN A private library at Concord, Massachusetts, there stand today some fifty volumes of manuscript, most of them tall, thick, heavy, and strongly bound in rusted brown and black. The paper in these volumes, though bought by a poor man at a time when good paper was expensive, is of excellent quality. On an average, there are about five hundred pages to the volume and two hundred words to the page, so that the number of words in the entire series is not far from five million. The first volume, thin and poor and tightly-packed with faded writing, is dated 1826-1827, and the last one, in every way more ample, was written fifty-six years later, in 1882. The volumes for six of the intervening years are missing, but one sees that it was the writer's habit to begin a fresh volume on the first of every January.

As a whole, the manuscript comprises a huge number of separate entries, sometimes extending to many pages but usually confined to a single page. Each entry is set down under its separate date, and few days are left unrepresented. There are many small indications that this manuscript is not, for the most part, a first-draft. A great amount of patient and persistent care has been expended upon it. Almost everywhere it shows that the man who made it took delight in order, symmetry, and proportion. Pen and pencil drawings and illustrations taken from books or photographs increase in frequency as the series proceeds. Many of the dates and very few of the entries are written in red ink. The handwriting is curiously inconsistent, even when allowance is made for the fact that the earlier volumes were written with a goose-quill and the latter ones with a steel pen. For the most part clear and even handsome, it is occasionally difficult to decipher.

Such is the physical appearance of the private Journals—or, as he often called them, the Diaries—of Bronson Alcott. In subject-matter they are bewilderingly miscellaneous. Beginning as a schoolmaster's record of daily events in the school-room and of nightly resolves and aspirations, they soon open out to include domestic, civic, and national affairs, religion and philosophy, science and art, records of travel, proposals for reform, comments upon hundreds of books and upon hosts of men and women. As compared with the Journals of Emerson and Thoreau they are not only much greater in bulk but far more extensive in range of topic. . . . Crusades and agitations that we now look back upon as things accomplished are here discerned in their dim beginnings; persons who have been to us hardly more than unapproachable names become as it were our neighbors; and many forgotten men and women, once as vividly alive as we, return at least to a shadowy, whispering life.—From "The Journals of Bronson Alcott," Selected and Edited by ODELL SHEPARD. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Purview

GOLD underglows to pallid silver sky,
Bronze of broad stubbles, iron tones of soil
Gleam in conjunction to the brooding eye
For one brief hour of foil and counterfoil;
So in the purview of eternal sun
All human ages gleam and pass as one.

GEOFFREY JOHNSON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$ 6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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U. S. Speeds Munitions Plan; Britain to 'Mobilize' Homes

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Sir John Anderson, Lord Privy Seal and Minister for Civilian Defense, outlined today a broad Government effort to mobilize every household in the nation for voluntary national service against the threat of war.

He also announced plans for a shift to a compulsory national register which, he said, "may become necessary." He disclosed that machinery was being set up to effect such compulsory civilian mobilization within three weeks in the event of a war.

In an address before the House of Commons, Sir John reiterated Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's determination to avoid compulsion at present and said a voluntary register by localities would be combined with measures "for insuring that all who wish to serve their country shall have the means of knowing how their services can best be utilized."

He outlined these steps:

1. A handbook to be delivered "to every household throughout the country" giving details of all services "for which volunteers are required for the defense of the country."

These include regular and reserve armed forces, police, firefighting, Air Raids Precaution and nursing services.

2. A compilation of a "full list of all key occupations which, if this country has to mobilize for defense, would become so essential to war effort of the nation that persons above a certain age who are engaged in them could not be spared for any other form of national service."

This list is to be compiled by consultation between the Minister of Labor and employers and workers.

3. Steps to build up the national service organization through local committees to help individuals decide which places they will best fill in the defense scheme.

4. An intensive recruiting campaign for all services beginning the middle of January.

Training of Volunteers

The Minister declared the Government would expedite arrangements for training volunteers both by the various services and in a general scheme of preliminary instruction in the principles of civilian defense.

He also said some classes of volunteers would be asked to obligate themselves by a contract to serve.

It will become "part of the ordinary duties of citizenship," he added, to know the rudiments of air raid defense and "how the problems of civil defense may react on the normal activities of the community."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Army gave orders today to streamline preparations for production of munitions.

Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, told more than 200 Army procurement specialists that in the event of war the high command did not "want the experiences of 1917-18 repeated."

Designs for arms and supplies must be simplified and arrangements speeded for mass production, he advised, both to meet any war emergency and to cope with increased orders resulting from President Roosevelt's proposals to reinforce national defenses.

"We hope Congress will give us a sufficient stock of munitions to tide us over until industry is ready," Mr. Johnson said.

The Assistant Secretary, one of the President's principal advisers on the prospective rearmament program, summoned the Army officers to the first national conference of the kind.

10,000 Plants Selected

The War Department has been making industrial mobilization plans since passage of the 1920 National Defense Act, but previous sessions of officers detailed to work with industrial plants have been on a regional basis.

"We have selected 10,000 plants to which we have given definite war schedules of production," Mr. Johnson said in discussing preparations for any future war; but numerous production "bottlenecks" must be broken, he added.

"There are still more than 25 per cent of our items, many of them vital to our cause, for which specifications and drawings have not been completed," he said.

Of 7,300 articles or production processes figuring in War Department plans, he said 55 critical items were "so difficult of production, so different from ordinary peacetime needs that industry will not be able to produce them in mass without some education."

"Congress provided $2,000,000 this year for "educational orders" for five of the 55 critical items. Mr. Johnson said funds would be asked at the next session to train industry to turn out the remaining 50.

Simplification the Goal

Urging simplification of military machines and weapons, the Assistant Secretary, apparently referring to Germany, told the officers that "in a certain foreign country" designers "strip all nonessentials from their important items of war equipment."

He said in the single-seater fighter airplane of that country, the self-starter has been left out, radio equipment has been made readily removable to make way for extra ammunition, and the cockpit has been reduced in size to accommodate only small men.

As immediate objectives, Mr. Johnson specified:

1. Establishment of standard types for all critical arms and supplies, and completion of all drawings and data.

2. Completion of industrial surveys to establish the capacity of all plants.

3 Training of factories by means of current and "educational" orders.

4. Completion of organization and training of personnel needed to expand supply organizations to war strength.

5. Early completion of simple contract forms "adequate for all anticipated war conditions."

Army Air Bases Sought

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt's defense program, military circles heard Nov. 30, may include the establishment of new Army air bases at several of the nation's strategic outposts.

Officials said the President may ask Congress for funds to build bases in New England, Florida, and Alaska in connection with the projected expansion of the Army air fleet.

'Prexy'

© Harris & Ewing

Dr. Herman B. Wells
Inaugurated as President of Indiana University.

Indiana University Inaugurates Wells

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Dec. 1 (AP)—Dr. Herman B. Wells, 36-year-old bachelor, was inaugurated here today as President of Indiana University to become the youngest head of a state university in the United States.

Dr. Wells, a Hoosier, is the eleventh man to direct the 117-year-old State-maintained school, which has an enrollment of 6,156 and a faculty of 360. His inauguration, witnessed by students, teachers, State officials and other Indiana educators and broadcast over two national radio networks, was simple. He had asked that the cost be held down so that the money could be used for research.

Dr. Wells, educated at Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin Universities, and once an assistant in economics in Wisconsin, was made acting President when Dr. William Lowe Bryan, President Emeritus, retired in June, 1937, and was given full authority last March. He previously had been Dean of the Business Administration School.

Italian 'Pressure' Used in Detroit, Martin Testifies

WASHINGTON (AP) — Homer Martin, President of the United Automobile Workers Union, told House investigators Dec. 1 that an Italian Vice-Consul, Giacomo Ungarelli, had attempted to persuade American citizens of Italian ancestry in Detroit to support the "Fascist Government."

Testifying before a committee investigating un-American activities the Union executive said:

"This meant that American citizens were being asked by the Italian Government to be traitorous to their country and carry on actively in support of Fascist Italy.

"When these requests met with refusal, threats of physical violence were made. When this did not succeed, Ungarelli set into motion an economic boycott against these persons."

Mr. Martin added that merchants who obtained supplies from Italy were told they would be cut off from their sources if they did not accede to Signor Ungarelli's demands.

The witness said the vice-consul had come to Detroit in 1934 from Brazil, having been brought there "because of his effective methods in forcing Italians living in Brazil to become willing and pliable agents of the Italian Fascist Government."

Pacts Commended For Peace Effect

WINNIPEG, Dec. 1 (CP)—The Ottawa Trade Agreements of 1931 brought so much distress to Germany and Italy that those countries embarked on a policy of conquest, Sir George Paish, British Economist, told a Canadian Club luncheon gathering. He held the United States Hawley-Smoot Tariff and the Ottawa Agreements responsible for the present dangerous world situation.

The world will face revolution and war, Sir. George said, if nations do not follow the example set by Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom, when they signed trade pacts at Washington. He is returning to England from a conference in San Francisco, where he addressed representatives of all churches in the United States. "The churches may be able to do something to prevent the disaster which threatens civilization," he said. "They were blamed for the last war, and they are determined, if they can, to prevent the next one."

Detroit Auto Tie-Up Ends After One-Day Strike

DETROIT (AP)—A strike of 60 automobile workers that caused a day of idleness for nearly 14,600 employees of the Chrysler Corp. and the Briggs Manufacturing Company ended Nov. 30 when night-shift workers reported for work.

Officials of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers ordered their members to resume work pending negotiations, and termed the short-lived strike "unauthorized."

The stoppage occurred at 7:30 a. m. in the body handling department of Chrysler's Plymouth plant here. Union employees of the department have demanded a wage increase.

Because the department is a key one, the entire Plymouth Plant employing 6,000 men on the day shift was closed. An hour later the Briggs Mack Avenue Plant which employes 6,900 making bodies for Plymouth also closed, and at noon Chrysler's Dodge Division sent home 1,700 employees who had been assigned to Plymouth work.

President Discusses Plans With Hopkins and Bankhead

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Dec. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt turned from vacation play today to start laying the foundation for his new congressional program.

Speaker William B. Bankhead (D) was due here from his home in Alabama for a general discussion of party strategy and a legislative slate featuring defense proposals expected to call for an outlay of well over $1,000,000,000. The President is also to discuss relief problems with Harry L. Hopkins, WPA head.

Leaders are saying little in advance of the session about specific legislation. But the President himself has given some strong hints, especially in the direction of a national defense program that would guarantee, in collaboration with other American Republics and Canada, the entire Western Hemisphere against agression from abroad.

On the question of relief, he recently warned that increased business and private employment would not bring an immediate proportionate drop in relief rolls because reemployment of labor never kept pact with increased industrial production.

Thus the new Congress is expected to be asked either by the Administration or others to:

1—Enact record-breaking peacetime defense measures calling for increases in Army and Navy plane strength, and fleet, coast and field fighting arms.

2—Pass new tax legislation restoring in some degree the cuts made in undistributed corporation profits and capital gains levies made over Mr. Roosevelt's protests by the last Congress; re-enacting some of the expiring nuisance taxes, and taxing the income of state employees salaries and future issues of bonds now in the tax-exempt class.

3—Continue the present AAA Crop Control Act with some possible changes in financing.

4—Amend the Social Security Act to increase some benefits and extend others to social service and other workers not now covered.

5—Possibly revise the Neutrality Act to give the President greater discretionary authority in invoking embargoes.

6—Pass railroad rehabilitation legislation, recommendations for which are now being framed by a committee of three railroad and three rail labor officials named by the President.

7—Appropriate another large budget for relief and allied activities.

Whether the President will try again to get through a government reorganization bill is not certain, although his last statement on the subject indicated he would.

Several weeks ago he pointed to successful revision of court rules of procedure by an expert non-congressional commission, subject to a congressional veto which never took place, as a policy that might well be followed in delegating authority for reorganization of other governmental machines.

Conferences with Mr. Bankhead and Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins were to mark the start of a series of congressional problems that will keep the Chief Executive going at top speed between Dec. 6, when he returns to Washington, and the convening of the new National Legislature with its increased Republican strength.

TVA Books Called Incomplete

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Three Government auditors told the TVA investigating committee yesterday that books of the Government power agency failed to reflect all Government funds invested in TVA.

The trio, from the office of the Comptroller General of the United States, answered a series of questions, critical of TVA, propounded by Representative Charles A. Wolverton (R) of New Jersey.

Stuart B. Tulloss, who testified yesterday that other government agencies had spent in the TVA area $20,000,000 not listed on TVA's books, was aided by Francis T. Matchett and William A. Owen in answering questions.

Mr. Owen said the War Department had turned over to TVA in 1933 properties that cost some $130,000,000 but no value was placed on these on TVA books until 1936.

The auditor said this gave TVA an advantage on computing its power rates because it avoided expense of depreciation on this property.

When the auditors testified that some of the Government expense not listed on TVA books included CCC work, Francis Biddle, committee counsel, asked if "planting of trees should be included in TVA power costs?"

"Well, TVA officials say planted trees and grass keep silt from reservoirs that produce power," Mr. Matchett replied.

Mr. Biddle contended that the CCC and some other projects in TVA area were part of general programs that would have been carried out regardless of TVA.

"If they are going to compete down there they ought to reflect all costs," Mr. Owen said.

Mr. Biddle agreed but said it would be difficult to separate the cost of general programs of other agencies from direct or indirect benefits to TVA.

Conservatives Win British By-Election, Majority Reduced

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Conservatives kept the Parliamentary seat of the late Lord Stanley in the Fylde Division of Lancashire today by wining a by-election with a majority slightly reduced from that of the previous election.

The vote: Capt. C. G. Lancaster, Conservative, 38,263; Dr. Mabel Tylecote, Labor, 17,648. The majority was 20,615, compared with the previous majority of 23,352. Captain Lancaster was a close friend of the late Lord Stanley, Secretary for Dominions.

The pre-election campaign was fought largely on the issue of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's international policies.

In 57 by-elections since the November, 1935, general election, the Government has lost 10 seats to Labor and three to Independents.

Canadian Wheat Sent To England for Tests

INDIAN HEAD, Sask. (CP)—Destined for England to undergo exhaustive milling and baking tests, 1,590 bushels of specially grown and threshed wheat has been sacked and loaded here aboard specially lined cars.

The shipment is a further step in efforts to improve rust-resistant wheat strains of the Indian Head Experimental Farm and the Winnipeg Rust Laboratory.

Leeds is the ultimate destination of the wheat, where tests will be carried out. In the shipment were three varieties, all resistant streins, Thatcher, "975" and "1,097."

Battleship Contract

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy Department awarded a contract Dec. 1 for construction of a 35,000-ton battleship to the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J., at an agreed price of $52,794,000. The price represented a reduction of $2,000,000 from the company's bid price.

Japanese Welcome Reich Fliers With 'Heil and Banzai'

TOKYO (AP)—"Heil!" and "Banzai" mingled in the cheers of 10,000 persons who braved a cold wind Nov. 30 to greet the German goodwill fliers as they arrived from Berlin.

The plane—a four-motored monoplane—carrying five crew-men and one passenger, landed at 10:35 p. m. (8:35 a. m. E. S. T.). The elapsed time for the 8,375 mile flight which began four days ago was 46 hours, 41 minutes.

The journey, returning a visit of the Japanese plane "Divine Wind" a year ago, was hailed as a manifestation of the cultural bond between the two countries and their treaty against international communism.

Maj. Gen. Eugene Ott, German Ambassador to Japan who joined with high Japanese officials in greeting the fliers, expressed hope the flight was the forerunner of regular air service between the two countries.

Business Asks Fair Deal of New Deal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1—"Business baiting" is out of fashion and the public is clamoring for a fair deal in business, declared George H. Davis, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in addressing a tristate meeting of business leaders here.

"The American people are becoming more business-minded and are awakening to the fact that business is what gives everybody a living," he told several hundred business leaders from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

In attacking the huge governmental spending program, Mr. Davis pointed out that while the taxes may be placed on business, the business houses merely act as the collection agency and it is the ultimate consumers who must bear the tax burden in increased prices.

"The changed public sentiment is reflected in the attitude of public officials toward business," he asserted. "Reports reaching Washington reveal that newly elected Congressmen are consulting local business men as to what the next session can do to promote genuine recovery and employment.

"As business men see our present difficulties, it is not a question of liberalism or conservatism. If it is a question of restoring business confidence so as to get the machinery of business going at full capacity in order that the needs of the Nation may be adequately met, it does not seem to be an unreasonable assumption that the people best qualified to do this are the people who have been operating the machinery and who know how to run it."

While the Federal spending program may achieve a temporary success on its immediate objectives, Mr. Davis said "it is dissipating the resources that are vital to permanent recovery."

"The withdrawal of these additional tax billions from legitimate industry diminishes the ability of business to provide in the future more goods and more jobs," he declared. "The man who wants to hold his job or the man who wants to get a job is affected more disastrously than anyone else by this misguided chase after 'purchasing power.'"

Recalled Colombian Minister Shifted

BERLIN (AP)—The incident which resulted in the recall of the Colombian Minister-Designate has been settled satisfactorily by Colombia's informing the Reich it is sending the Minister to another post, it was reported semi-officially Nov. 30.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1938

High Returns Viewed in U. S. Housing Work

Social workers are told Government subsidy is essential to provision of good homes for needy.

Private enterprise in Massachusetts or in any other State cannot provide decent, safe, and sanitary housing for the ill-housed without the support of government subsidy, John A. Breen, Chairman, Boston Housing Authority, told delegates to the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work in the final day of the four-day session today which also saw the election of officers for 1939. Theodore A. Lothrop of Boston, Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty for Children, was elected President.

Basing his statements upon experience and plain arithmetic, Mr. Breen said that government subsidy pays high returns. "These returns," he declared, "are not only the sociological dividends of providing people with the common decencies of housing and of wiping out the breeding places of disease, crime, and juvenile delinquency, but there are those dividends which a real estate man appreciates more readily in the terms of dollars and cents.

Areas of Blight

"Better housing eliminates areas of blight and deterioration; the end of the decentralization of cities; the curing of the unbridled spread of slum areas that carry in their path the destruction of land values," he said.

Mr. Breen pointed out that it has been repeatedly proven, not only in Boston, but elsewhere, that these substandard areas are a huge burden to municipalities. "They absorb," he continued, "a far greater proportion of city revenue than they contribute in taxes, because of the higher cost of municipal services in those areas compared with the remainder of the city."

A large-scale housing program benefits both the real estate man and the businessman, Mr. Breen said. It offers opportunities for employment, and impetus to the building industry, and the effect of millions of dollars made available for labor and materials. The real estate man sees enhanced values to abutting land and the greater utilization of existing services established at great expense in areas of high dwelling concentration such as water mains, sewers, transit, and other public utility services, schools, and the innumerable facilities provided by the expenditure of public and private funds.

Tax Exemption

"Government subsidized housing should be tax exempt," Mr. Breen said, "but should make some payment for municipal services."

In another meeting this morning, Edward L. Casey, State Director of the National Youth Administration, asked for a "closely knit organization that would correlate the work of all federal, State, and municipal welfare and aid agencies" while Ruth G. Lindall, State Supervisor of Intake and Certification of the WPA, stated that there was need for adjusting the WPA program to that of the Social Security Board.

Charles A. Gates, Director of the Division of Social Relations of the Massachusetts Association of Personal Finance Companies, told the session on "Coping With Crime" that social service organizations should make more use of enlightened business organization of their work. "Good business," he said, "requires good social work to maintain healthy social conditions. The end sought by progressive business men and by social workers is much the same, for business knows that it is responsible to a large degree for the welfare of its customers."

The conference closed today with a luncheon at which Paul U. Kellog, President of the National Conference of Social Work, spoke.

Flag Salute Case To Be Tried Before Three-Judge Court

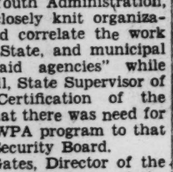
A three-judge court has been named to sit Tuesday morning in Federal Court on the Constitutional issue raised by the petition brought by William A. Johnson to compel the School Committee of South Deerfield, Mass., to reinstate his three children who were expelled for failure to salute the flag.

The Massachusetts statutes require school children to salute the flag. Mr. Johnson, a member of the sect known as Jehovah's Witnesses, contends this act constitutes idolatry and violates the Commandments.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly colder with the lowest temperature in the middle 30's tonight; Friday fair, becoming cloudy; moderate to gentle northwesterly and northerly winds.



Maine: Fair and slightly cooler tonight, Friday fair.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Friday, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and somewhat colder tonight, Friday increasing cloudiness.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds becoming gentle northerly Friday. Generally fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

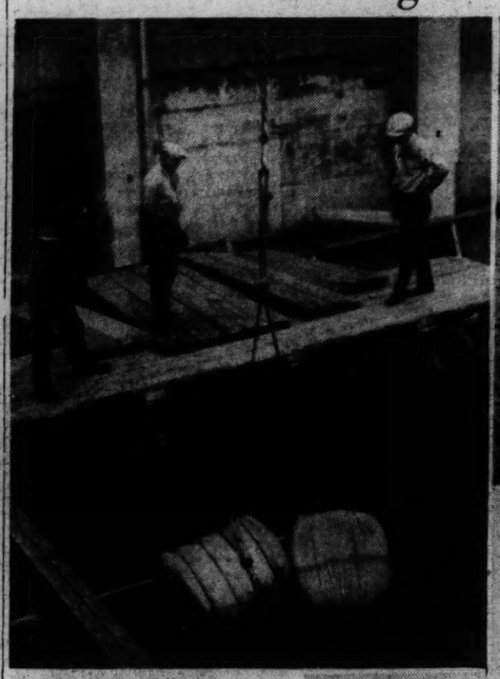
	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	39	Minneapolis	28	34
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	48	44
Chicago	26	34	New York	34	36
Denver	22	26	Norfolk	44	44
Helena	24	30	Philadelphia	38	36
Kansas City	34	32	St. Louis	34	32
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	54	54	Washington	38	36

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 1.
B—Minimum, Nov. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 5:59 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Friday, 6:30 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:42 p. m.

Promoting the 'Good Neighbor' Policy



By a Staff Photographer; Keystone; James Sawders

Scenes in U. S.-South American Trade

Upper left—Unloading South American cargo at Boston, where large lots of wool, hides and skins, quebracho extract, tankage, coffee, cocoa beans, and even Brazilian cotton, are brought from the East Coast of South America. Cotton exporting from Brazil is of recent development and increasing.

Upper right—Loading cotton at Paita, Peru. The cotton trade of Peru is substantial and offers liberal ocean cargoes for the West Coast of South America boats.

Lower—Buenos Aires harbor scene. This is the southern terminal of the American Republics Line—a new passenger and freight service that grew out of the old freight line of the past dozen years. Buenos Aires sends huge cargoes to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other Atlantic seaboard ports of the United States.

Connecticut Cost For Handicapped Groups Is Soaring

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 1—Although the population of Connecticut increased only 42 per cent between 1916 and 1936, the cost of caring for the mentally deficient, criminal and other handicapped groups rose 663 per cent, according to a report just presented to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross by a special commission which has been investigating this situation for three years. In 1937, said the report, Connecticut spent more in State funds alone, in caring for handicapped persons, than 20 years ago it spent for all governmental purposes.

The commission was particularly impressed by the fact that a very few families are responsible, apparently, for a large proportion of these handicapped cases.

The commission's information came largely from records of Connecticut hospitals for the mentally deficient. Eight Connecticut families—the Jukes and Kallikaks of the State—were responsible for 20 to 50 times as many handicapped individuals as the average family.

The commission is sure what should be done, but how to do it is evidently another matter. An increase in the number of children in healthy families and a decrease in the number from families of poor physical and mental endowment is the recommended cure. How this result is to be brought about, the commission leaves to others to suggest. It makes no specific recommendations other than for a continuance of its study.

Campaign Costs

Connecticut's successful candidate for Governor, Raymond E. Baldwin, Republican, spent less than a third as much in his campaign as his Democratic opponent, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross. Reports filed with the Secretary of State show expenditures of $3,180 in Mr. Baldwin's campaign while $10,440 was spent for Governor Cross's unsuccessful attempt to gain a fifth term. Jasper McLevy, Socialist, whose unprecedented run is credited with drawing enough votes from Governor Cross to bring about his defeat, was the beneficiary of $6,612 raised and spent by a McLevy-for-Governor Citizens' Committee.

Hurricane Damage

Full allowances to property owners for hurricane damage to their buildings should be granted by local assessors when they make up the 1938 tax lists, State Tax Commissioner Charles J. McLaughlin advised the assessors this week.

Mr. McLaughlin, formerly Attorney General, was named Tax Commissioner to fill the unexpired term of the late William H. Hackett. As his first official act, the new Commissioner called assessors to a meeting in Hartford to discuss the hurricane problem in more detail. Assessment day, he pointed out, is October 1 in 161 of the 169 Connecticut towns. The law called for valuation of the property on that date, two weeks after the September storm. If a building was demolished, said Mr. McLaughlin, it should be removed from the tax lists. If it was damaged beyond repair, it should be listed at its salvage value only. The towns, not the property owners, must stand the loss in tax values caused by the storm.

State Board to Drop More Temporary Aides

Approximately 200 temporary examiners will be released in the next month or two from the Unemployment Compensation Commission in addition to the 170 temporary examiners and statistical machine clerks let go yesterday, James Meehan, a Commission member, announced.

The dismissals are the result of a Federal budget cut, the Commissioner declared, and the compulsory hiring of Civil Service employees. While most of those let go, he continued, will be replaced with Civil Service employees, many of the temporary clerks will not be replaced because the Commission work is now well organized and their services are no longer needed.

Use of Aluminum Is Forecast For Bridges of Future

Tomorrow's highways may spring lightly over rivers and chasms on airy structures of shining duralumin or aluminum—alloys which have already made it possible for great passenger planes to cruise the airlanes—according to Prof. John B. Wilbur, Director of the Laboratory of Structural Analysis at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Though these alloys are more expensive, at present, than steel, Professor Wilbur pointed out that the saving in dead weight in the bridge structure itself—because of their greater strength in proportion to weight—will make the difference in cost of little importance. Much of the present expensive paint work necessary to preserve steel structures may also be eliminated by using the non-rusting materials.

In the Tech laboratory a good deal of pioneering is being done in the use of models with which to determine bridge stresses by mechanical instead of mathematical means. Strains are revealed unmistakably when beams of polarized light are directed upon exact scale models.

Studies such as these have shown already that many great bridges now in use require as much as five-sixths of their strength to support their own weight—allowing only one-sixth for carrying of traffic. Use of the light-weight alloys, Professor Wilbur believes, would go far toward eliminating this dead weight.

Politics and City Finances Put Spotlight on Lewiston

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 1—The political and financial affairs of the City of Lewiston, the State's largest industrial city, and incidentally, the Democratic stronghold of Maine, have been front page news of late and appear destined to remain in the limelight for some time.

Democratic control is so strong here that in the last election the Republicans did not even put a ticket into the field. Lewiston long has held a reputation as a hotbed of local politics. Candidates for unpaid municipal offices wage bitter campaigns, and are reported to spend substantial amounts of money seeking election. Invariably there is an abundance of candidates.

Recently a special session of the Androscoggin county grand jury launched an investigation into the city affairs. Meanwhile, unless the city puts its financial house in order other steps may be taken.

Indictments Returned

The Grand Jury investigation brought quick results. Indictments charging acceptance of bribes were returned against two Aldermen. They pleaded guilty and are serving jail sentences. The head of the Welfare Department, where expenses this year are 34 per cent above last year and have exhausted the appropriation, was indicted on several counts and is in jail. A former Alderman was indicted and is in jail. There are warrants out for the apprehension of another member of the present Board and a former School Board member who was a candidate for Mayor last year.

The city's chief executive, Mayor Donat J. Levesque, was indicted for accepting a bribe. He pleaded not guilty and a jury, last week, disagreed on a verdict with the result the Mayor was bound over under bonds to the January term of court. It may be seen, the City Government had been placed in a difficult position with no quorum of the Board available for a meeting. Available members hope to hold one this week.

Under State laws, it is possible for the State to take over the management of a city's affairs. The State has done this with success in Eastport and in various Aroostook county towns which have been bankrupt or on the verge of bankruptcy.

Provision for State Action

Under the law, the State may step in if a city is 18 months in arrears on its State tax, in full or in part; if it defaults a bond issue or if it refuses to pay school salaries or other salaries while receiving aid from the State to support the poor. Under the law, all municipal offices would be declared vacant and the State Emergency Finance Board would appoint three commissioners to handle the city affairs. Their authority would be complete and no appropriation could be made or expenditure incurred without their sanction.

Lewiston, however, had not defaulted a bond issue. It will have to borrow, but has not become in arrears on its tax. Salaries are being paid. Yet the situation is one of concern to the taxpayers in the face of increasing expenses.

Big Bids Made For Trade With South America

Private shipping lines as well as U. S. join in program for expansion of foreign business.

While Government representatives assemble for the forthcoming Pan American Conference at Lima, Peru, to discuss among other things the arresting of the decline in trade between North and South America, and the restoration of its previous flourishing volume, the shipping fraternity of the Western Hemisphere offers a program of its own for expansion of foreign trade.

That program is seen in the activity of fully a dozen privately owned steamship lines, competing for the lucrative East Coast of South America business with the United States. It is further seen in the United States Government backing of a complete passenger and freight service with modern and fast ships to link Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santos, Bahia and similar ports with New York, Boston and other Atlantic seaboard ports of the United States. This passenger service is to and from New York but the freight service provides direct sailings to Boston and other ports.

Direct Service

The very latest development is the establishment by Boston shipping men of a new direct service to this port with chartered tonnage, the first arrival—steamer Rio Novo—being due at Boston Dec. 6, with a full cargo. These are the Sprague interests, who operated the American Republics Line in the South American service for the Government for a dozen years.

Boston is also served by North German Lloyd freighters from South America, about once a month, and the volume of wool, hides and skins, quebracho extract, tankage, canned meats, canned dog food, coffee and cocoa that is offered for movement to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and similar ports is likely to attract other shipping lines as the business increases.

Commerce between the United States as a whole and the various countries of South America increased substantially in recent years, but in 1938 dropped sharply as wool shipments to the United States almost ceased, and economic conditions in other lines of industry were unresponsive to trade expansion efforts. Business leaders, economists, and government officials agree that the decline is only temporary with vast tracts of undeveloped natural resources in Brazil and other countries awaiting exploitation.

Three Big Liners

To prepare for the anticipated improvement the Government acquired through the United States Maritime Commission, the three largest, turbo-electric liners ever built in the United States—the Pennsylvania, California, and Virginia. It spent more than $2,000,000 in equipping and outfitting these three ships for the South American passenger and cargo trade. They have been renamed Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil in honor of the three countries in South America which they will serve, operating out of New York.

While the service is only just getting started, the Government, speaking through officials of the Maritime Commission, says, in effect, that the friendship developed by many years of steamship service by American flag companies, shall not lapse. And the Government is therefore shaping its Good Neighbor Policy with the view of improving

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Munition Sales To Japan Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 1

Urging upon Secretary of State Cordell Hull the need to take steps to curtail indirect American participation in Japanese aggression in China, 161 members of the Mount Holyoke College faculty have signed and forwarded a petition addressed to him. It reads:

"We, the undersigned members of the faculty of Mount Holyoke College, wish to express our profound regret that American airplanes, metals, chemicals, motors and munitions have so largely made possible the terrible aggression by Japan in China. May we beg you to use all possible measures to bring to a close this participation in the war of an aggressor nation insofar as we are in reality accessories after the fact?"

World Ski Stars Headline Exhibit Of Winter Sports

Nine thousand persons hereabouts can be counted upon to cast their vote for winter, for at least that number jammed into Boston Garden last night for the opening performance of the fourth annual National Winter Sports Show, starring ski, skate and snowshoe aces from this country, Canada and winter sport centers of Europe.

By count there were 37 ski jumpers and downhill runners on the big indoor hill. In the number were leading instructors of the sports centers here in the East, the West Coast, and from Sun Valley, Idaho. The jumpers, who thrilled the crowd with their leaps out over the landing hill, starred Tomm Murstad, Norwegian four-event ace, Strand Mikkelsen's veterans of the Eastern Professional Ski Jumpers Association and two girls who won the heart of the crowd, Ella Gulbrandsen, 17-year-old Norwegian jumper making her first appearance in this country, and Pearl Oleson of Berlin, N. H.

Ski-Jump Thaws

A "thaw" set in during the evening and the skiers had to put on their exhibition under most adverse conditions. The hill melted and packed, making a fast running surface, and in melting formed a slush puddle which soon became a pool at the foot of the run. Despite this the jumpers, including the two girls, gave some beautifully executed takeoffs and landings and the skiers demonstrating fundamental and racing turns put on an even better performance than last year.

In this connection there was comment that the A, B, C's of skiing, as shown by Hans and Max Hauser, Sun Valley "pros" and Otto Lang of Mt. Ranier and Benno Rybizka, director of the reorganized Eastern Slopes School, proved to non-skiers and beginners that a technique lies behind safe, controlled skiing and that the sport does not consist solely of traveling at express speed "wide open" downhill. Where past shows have put the accent principally on thrill, this year's places it on intelligent understanding of ski turn fundamentals.

Swiss Champions Star

Foreign and American skiers shared honors in this and in the slalom, in which the Swiss champions, Heinz von Allem, Hans Schlunegger and Willy Bernath, proved a brilliant trio.

While the large part of the audience was essentially ski-minded, skaters and snowshoers and fanciers of sled dogs were not neglected.

Civil Service: Plans Urged To Strengthen Law

Nine-point program laid before Legislative Commission by president of State Civic League.

A broad program for improvement of the Massachusetts civil service system to eliminate loopholes through which its spirit may be violated was submitted to a Special Commission today by Henry R. Atkinson, President of the Massachusetts Civic League.

The program embraced nine points, including a recommendation for abolition of the custom, followed by many Governors, of holding non-competitive examinations for their personal and political friends. This practice, Mr. Atkinson said, "violates the merit system and opens the door to patronage."

His nine points:

1. Put one man at the head of the administration of civil service.
2. Select that man by competitive examination and give him indefinite tenure of office.
3. Back him with a board which would have rule-making power.
4. Require a monthly report of the work of the civil service agency.
5. Reorganize the work of the division of civil service.
6. Abolish or greatly modify the veterans' preference.
7. Abolish non-competitive examinations for original appointments.
8. Allow educational requirements for positions.
9. Extend the service upward, outward and downward.

Another speaker at the Commission hearing at the State House was Miss Marion Clark Nichols, of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform League, who charged the present Civil Service Commission "has not lived up to the letter of the laws, rules, and regulations of the Department."

She cited as one instance of "abuse of the intent of the law" an alleged practice of the Civil Service Commission of reducing the salary of positions without notifying the applicants for positions. This leads the applicants to apply for a higher salary than is available and thus disqualify themselves for the post.

Earlier, Miss Nichols engaged in a verbal clash with James O'Neil, a member of the Special Commission, who also is Chief Examiner for the Civil Service Commmission. She objected to the use of a Civil Service Department employee as stenographer at the hearing, since this would make the records unavailable to the public. If a specially-paid stenographer were used, she said, the records under the laws would have to be filed with the State Library and thus be available to all.

When Mr. O'Neil arose to explain the presence of a stenographer from his Department, Miss Nichols insisted that if he was going to address the Special Commission in his capacity as Chief Examiner he should leave his seat and come around in front of the Commission. He did not do so.

Storm Contracts Hearing Plans

Contrary to original plans for the first public hearing on contested contracts to repair hurricane and flood damage under the $19,500,000 state appropriation, the Monday hearing will concern State Department of Education contract to the Tree-Lands Inc. of Cambridge to replace trees and shrubbery at the Salem Teachers College, Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, has announced.

New Definition Of 'Judge' Given

According to Suffolk Probate Court Judge John V. Mahoney, "a judge is only a lawyer who knew a Governor."

The former Secretary to Gov. Charles F. Hurley delivered this opinion in court today to Maurice Klein, Boston attorney who appeared for Mrs. Annie Noonan of Charlestown, who was seeking separate support from her husband, John Noonan of Medford. The couple have been living apart for five years.

Judge Mahoney dismissed Mrs. Noonan's petition.

Dartmouth Nugget Theater Turns Modern and Formal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 1—Nestled in this little New Hampshire town is Dartmouth College with its many traditions. All colleges possess traditions which usually are kept unchanged, but this college has just revised a fairly recent one—the Nugget Theater.

Progress in the theater has been slow in coming to the Nugget. But now it has taken over the institution completely; the theater has been refinished, new seats have been installed, and a new screen provided. Modernity is reached in the installment of air-conditioning.

Out goes the old Nugget and in comes the new. The movie house where once Dartmouth students loudly voiced their opinions (right in the confines of the theater, too), on the players' acting, has passed into college history, and is replaced by the new Nugget where gigantic formality will be in order. However, the college students are still the privileged persons. The orchestra seats are reserved exclusively for them, while the townspeople sit in the new balcony.

Many a night in recent years the Nugget was "attacked" by a group of students in an attempt to storm the theater to see the show free of charge. Often these students, usually freshmen, would meet opposition at the entrance when members of Palaeopitus, a senior honorary society, would take it upon themselves to defend the Nugget. If the students were able to get past the theater doors, then they were allowed to witness a free movie.

Although the theater takes on changes in appearance, the most radical change is in the behavior of the Dartmout student body. In general, calmness prevails at the Nugget.

Another Trolley Line Gives Way to the Bus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GORHAM, N. H., Dec. 1—Early passengers got free "street car" rides today when the Gorham-Berlin intercity line ended 36 years service by replacing its electric cars with motor buses on its six-mile route. The line has operated since 1902 without an accident, officials said.

This change leaves only one street car system in New Hampshire. This line is in Manchester.

Harvard Exhibits Holmes' Fifth Stanza For National Anthem

Among the literary and historical curiosities which Widener Library at Harvard occasionally places on exhibition from its treasure vaults may be found today some of the earliest editions of the "Star Spangled Banner." Included in some of these editions is the now almost forgotten "fifth stanza" for the national anthem, written in 1861 by Oliver Wendell Holmes, in response to bitter parodies of the song then current in the Southern States.

The Holmes stanza was:

"When our land is illumined with Liberty's smile,
If a foe from within strike a blow at her glory,
Down, down with the traitor that dares to defile
The Flag of her stars and the page of her story!
By the millions unchained when our birthright was gained
We will keep her bright blazon forever unstained
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 11

Theater

Copley—
"Dr. Faustus," by Christopher Marlowe. Presented by the Federal Theater. Featuring Glenn Wilson, Basil Burwell, Burt Kelsey, and Charles McFarland. 8:30.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
Holding over "Drums," starring Sabu and Raymond Massey. 11:40 a. m., 3:50, 6:30, 9:55. "Tarnished Angel," with Sally Eilers. 10:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 8:25. Also "March of Time." 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

Trans-Lux—
Newsreel Digest, Disney cartoon, shorts of "Unusual Occupations," "Brother Golfers," etc. Continuous from 9:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Exeter—
Peter Lorre and Mary Maguire in "Mysterious Mr. Moto." 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. Also "The Chaser," with Dennis O'Keefe and Ann Morris. 3:25, 6:25, 9:20.

Stand—
Charlie McCarthy and Andrea Leeds in "Letter of Introduction." Also "Sinners in Paradise," with John Boles and Madge Evans.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyronne Power, Don Ameche, and Alice Faye. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10. Also "Four Daughters," with the Lane Sisters and John Garfield. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. Tomorrow: "You Can't Take It With You." Also "Fugitives for a Night."

Metropolitan—
Holding over "Angels With Dirty Faces," starring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Down on the Farm," featuring the Jones Family, Jed Prouty, and Louise Fazenda. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Ralph Richardson and Edna Best in "South Riding." "Youth Marches On." Also Robert Benchley in "The Courtship of the Newt." Daily, 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "You Can't Take It With You," featuring Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore, James Stewart and Edward Arnold. Also "March of Time." To be shown through Dec. 11.

Fine Arts—
"Slalom," a sport film made at St. Moritz, Switzerland, featuring Guzzie Lantschner and Walter Rimi. 1:25, 3:30, 5:40, 7:40, 9:50. Also "Donald's Ostrich." 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40.

Brookline Village—
"Campus Confessions," with Eleanor Whitney, Betty Grable and John Arledge. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "I Am the Law," featuring Edward G. Robinson, Wendy Barrie, Barbara O'Neil, Otto Kruger and John Beal. 3:40, 6:45, 9:35.

University—
Deanna Durbin in "That Certain Age." 3, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Straight, Place and Show," with the Ritz Brothers. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

Uptown—
"That Certain Age," starring Deanna Durbin. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also "Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," with Joe Penner and June Travis. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Tomorrow: "Youth Takes a Fling." Also "You Can't Take It With You," with Lionel Barrymore, Jean Arthur, Mischa Auer.

Scollay and Modern—
"Hard to Get," starring Olivia de Haviland and Dick Powell. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Illegal Traffic," with J. Carroll Naish. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:15. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Bues," featuring Annabella, Henry Stephenson and Nigel Bruce. Also "I Stand Accused," with Robert Cummings.

South Station Theater—
"They're Always Caught," Travelogues, Henry Busse and His Orchestra. "The Great Library Mystery," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "To Bermuda by Air." "Sons of the Plains," with the Mauch Twins. "Winter Sports in New Hampshire."

Tremont—
"Mother Carey's Chickens," with Fay Bainter, Ralph Morgan, and James Ellison. Also "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," featuring Gary Cooper and Franchot Tone. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"Air Devils," featuring Larry Blake And Dick Purcell. 2:08, 5:15, 8:14. Also "That Certain Age," starring Deanna Durbin. 1:26, 6:33, 9:36.

State and Orpheum—
"Citadel," featuring Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Blondie," with Arthur Lake, Penny Singleton and Larry Simms. Orpheum: 10:15 a. m. Both theaters: 1:40, 8:30.

Repertory—
"Fools for Scandal," with Carole Lombard. Also "Over the Wall," featuring John Litel, June Travis, Dick Purcell and George E. Stone. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
Shirley Temple, Charles Farrell, Joan Davis, Amanda Duff, Bert Lahr and Bill Robinson in "Just Around the Corner." Fenway: 2:20, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 9, 11:25 a. m., 2, 6:40, 7:15, 9:50. Also "Arrest Bulldog Drummond," with John Howard and Heather Angel. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:10, 8:45.

Music

Paine Hall—
Concert by Suzanne Bloch for the flute and voice. Music of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:30.

Jordan Hall—
Second program of the New England Conservatory Orchestra. Wallace Goodrich, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue—
"Maedchen in Uniform," by Christina Winsloe, presented by the New England Repertory Company. One week only. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. "Missa Solemnis" will be performed. Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society will assist under G Wallace Woodworth, conductor. Soloists: Jeannette Vreeland, soprano; Anna Kaskas, contralto; John Priebe, tenor; and Norman Gordon, bass. E. Power Biggs will play the organ part. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor 3:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusements Page, except on Saturday when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Boston Amusements—Toscanini Coming With NBC Orchestra

Maestro to Be Here Jan. 10

By L. A. Sloper

Arturo Toscanini will give a concert with his NBC Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall on the evening of Jan. 10.

This will be his first appearance for several years in Boston. He was last heard here with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony on March 16, 1936. Before that he visited Boston with the orchestra of the Scala Opera of Milan in the season of 1921-22. Apart from these two appearances the maestro has not been heard in Boston for many years.

His January visit will be one of eight in a brief tour, designed to give the public outside New York an opportunity to see and hear the conductor and his radio orchestra in person.

Toscanini is probably the most famous conductor of his time. Many have called him the greatest. Without doubt he is a great musician and a great interpreter. He is also an independent person. He has been in conflict several times with the Fascist Government of Italy. He has refused to conduct in Germany or German Austria under the National Socialist Government. He has gone twice to Palestine, although not a Jew, to direct the Palestine Symphony Orchestra.

Many of Toscanini's triumphs are connected with New York. He was the leading conductor at the Metropolitan Opera from 1908 to 1914, when, according to report, differences with Gatti-Casazza caused him to resign. He was guest conductor with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony in 1926-28, regular conductor in 1928-33, and general musical director in 1933-36. He toured Europe with the Philharmonic in 1930.

* * *

Not long after he retired from the Philharmonic-Symphony leadership, the musical world was startled by the news that he had been engaged by the National Broadcasting Company to conduct an orchestra to be built for the purpose. It was so built, and from the time of its first concert, last year, it won the praise of critics and public.

Considerable difficulty was encountered in finding a time that would not conflict with other symphonic radio programs. Particular care was taken not to conflict with the Philharmonic-Symphony. So the hour and a half beginning at 10 o'clock Saturday evening was chosen. Even this caused some dissatisfaction, because it conflicted with the Saturday evening concerts of many orchestras across the country.

The invited audience that hears the Toscanini concerts in the NBC studio is carefully selected from musicians and critics. Invitations are eagerly sought, but few outside the special circle of initiates may enter. Several of the most prominent of the New York critics cover these concerts regularly. Thus to hear Toscanini and his NBC orchestra in the concert hall is considered a rare privilege.

* * *

The beginnings of the Toscanini career go back to June 15, 1886, when, a young cellist in the orchestra pit of the Opera House in Rio de Janeiro, he substituted at a moment's notice as conductor of the scheduled "Aida." He conducted from memory and scored a tremendous success.

Toscanini's memory is famous. He even rehearses without score, and corrects the slightest slip on the part of a player. It is related that once at a Metropolitan Opera rehearsal a bassoonist played a B flat instead of a B natural. Toscanini corrected him, but at the performance the bassoonist played B flat again. Toscanini glared at him but said nothing. A year later the opera orchestra gathered for a rehearsal of the same opera. As he raised his baton, Toscanini glanced at the bassoonist and said, "Remember, Mr. Bassoonist, B natural!" I do not vouch for the truth of this story, but it is standard.

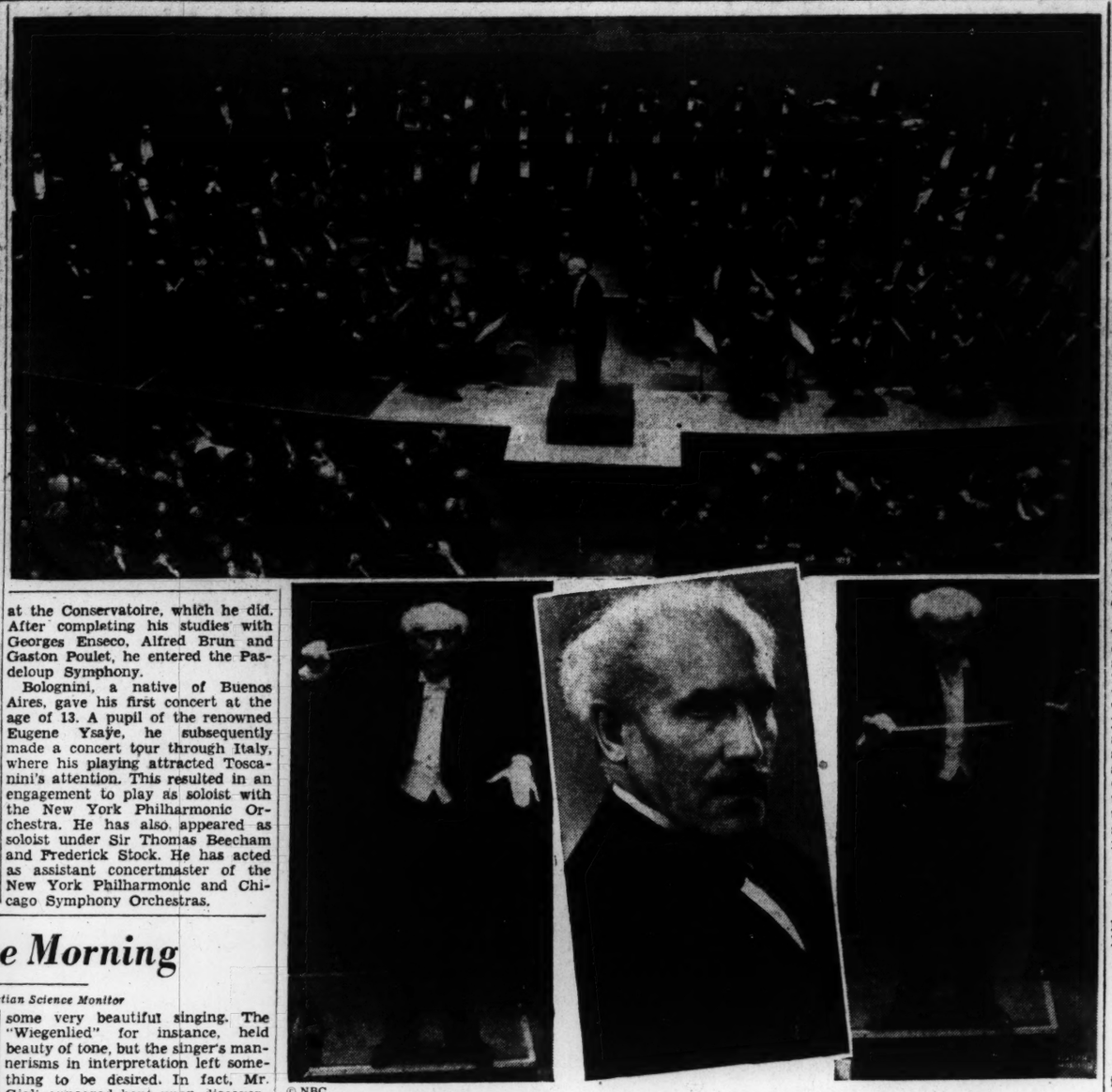
Toscanini was born in Parma, Italy, March 25, 1867. His father, a tailor, was an ardent follower of the Italian patriot, Garibaldi. At 9 the boy was enrolled at the local conservatory and within two years had won a scholarship for Professor Carini's cello class. He was graduated at 18, the proud possessor of a "con lode distinta" certificate.

* * *

Mischa Mischakoff, concertmaster of the NBC Symphony Orchestra, had previously filled that post in the New York Symphony under Walter Damrosch and later in the Philadelphia Orchestra and the Chicago Symphony. He started as one of the boy "prodigies" in Professor Leopold Auer's violin class at the Conservatory of St. Petersburg. There Mischakoff captured highest awards including the Rubinstein Prize of 1200 rubles and the Gold Medal. In addition to his work with orchestras, he organized the Mischakoff String Quartet, which has won wide recognition among American chamber music ensembles. He has three splendid instruments—the finest being a Strad worth $50,000.

Serving as assistant concertmaster are Henri Nosco and Remo Bolognini. Nosco, after studying for only a year at the Conservatoire de Paris, at the age of 15 was taken to play for Saint-Saëns. The French composer predicted that the youthful violinist would take first prize at the Conservatoire, which he did. After completing his studies with Georges Enseco, Alfred Brun and Gaston Poulet, he entered the Pasdeloup Symphony.

Bolognini, a native of Buenos Aires, gave his first concert at the age of 13. A pupil of the renowned Eugene Ysaÿe, he subsequently made a concert tour through Italy, where his playing attracted Toscanini's attention. This resulted in an engagement to play as soloist with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. He has also appeared as soloist under Sir Thomas Beecham and Frederick Stock. He has acted as assistant concertmaster of the New York Philharmonic and Chicago Symphony Orchestras.



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The NBC Orchestra, and Three Views of Arturo Toscanini

Gigli in the Morning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Beniamino Gigli was the singer at the second of the Boston Morning Musicales, in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler yesterday morning. With Rainaldo Zamboni at the piano, Mr. Gigli sang the following program: Lamento di Federico from "L'Arlesiana" by Cilea; "O del mio dolce ardor," Gluck; "La Violetta," Mozart; "Vaghissima Sembianza," Donaudy; "Liebestraum," Liszt; "Wiengenlied," Brahms; "Plaisit d'amour," Martini; "Le Reve," from "Manon," Massenet; "Celeste Aida," from "Aida" by Verdi; "Iris," Daniel Wolf; "Come, love with me," Carnevali; "Life," Curran; "Una furtiva lagrima" from "L'Elisir d'amore" by Donizetti; "Notte a Venezia," Curci; "Stornelli marini," Mascagni; and a final group of Neapolitan folksongs, arranged by De Curtis and Valenti.

It is some years since Boston Morning Musicale audiences have heard Mr. Gigli. Since his last previous appearance in 1930 he has spent considerable time at his home in Italy, and one listener was moved to conjecture on the manner in which he had occupied himself, for the most part, since his departure from this country. It was probable that he had not been concerned with acquiring new concert material, since several of his numbers were identical with those which he sang on his former appearance here, and the remaining ones were familiar concert and recital items.

Therefore, one must be interested chiefly in Mr. Gigli's method of projecting a song. He was not entirely up to his standard, although his audience heard, during the morning, some very beautiful singing. The "Wiegenlied" for instance, held beauty of tone, but the singer's mannerisms in interpretation left something to be desired. In fact, Mr. Gigli appeared bent upon discovering opportunities for the use of embellishment, somewhat disconcerting to those who like arias and lieder as they were originally written.

For revelation of tonal loveliness and the breath control which so largely governs it, the Gluck item was outstanding. Mr. Gigli's excursion into English was a commendable gesture, but he so frequently sacrificed diction to tone that this commentator would gladly have had him substitute a trio of Italian songs from some of the younger writers. Such a procedure would have placed him among those who are forward-looking in vocal music.

Although Mr. Gigli sped the program along at a commendable pace, it was too lengthy. Yet the audience which completely filled the ballroom would not allow him to depart without an additional number.

Hanya Holm's Concert Group

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The 10 girls who constitute Hanya Holm's concert group, and will appear with her in the Beaver Country Day School Auditorium on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 10 represent a cross-section of America.

Louise Kloepper, soloist in the group and associate teacher in Miss Holm's studio, and one of thre three Bennington Fellows for last summer, originally studied ballet dancing in her home city, Tacoma, Wash. Later she was attracted to modern dance and went to Dresden, Germany, to study with Mary Wigman. She was the first American to graduate from Mary Wigman's Central Institute.

Elizabeth Waters, another soloist and assistant in the studio, also studied ballet in her early training. Her birthplace was Salem, Ore. She later studied at Steam Boat Springs, Colo.; taught for a while in Boston, and finally completed her training in modern dance in the Hanya Holm Studio.

* * *

Three of the girls came to the group by way of California. Charlotte Sturgess was born in Massachusetts, studied at the Pasadena Theater School and then at the Wigman Institute. For two years she toured Europe with Mary Wigman, as percussionist, and it is as percussionist that she is featured on the present tour.

Henrietta Greenhood, a soloist, first studied ballet before taking up modern dance with local and guest teachers in California. She has taught and performed in Southern California, New Mexico, and San Francisco.

Caroline Locke studied art as well as dancing in California before entering Miss Holm's studio while a student at Hunter College.

The one New Englander in the group is Barbara Hatch, who joined Miss Holm directly from Bennett Junior College; and the one New Yorker is Miriam Kagan, who was born in Russia but grew up in the United States. She was a student at City College of New York and worked with the former New Dance League, before coming to the Hanya Holm Studio.

* * *

Harriet Roeder came from Colorado, and after graduating from Bennett Junior College, taught dancing in Denver. She first studied with Miss Holm at Mills College, California, and later came to New York to join the group.

Valerie Bettis studied modern dance in Dallas and her birthplace, Houston, Texas, and graduated from the University of Texas, before coming to New York to work with Miss Holm.

Marva Spolman was born in Iowa and educated at the University of Wisconsin, but most of her early dance training was received abroad. She toured Europe with a dance group, and taught modern dance at the State School of Ballet in Florence, Italy, before joining Miss Holm.

The afternoon program in the Beaver School Auditorium will be a technique demonstration by the group, explained by Miss Holm; and the evening program will be a dance concert, consisting of "Dance Sonata," and "Dance of Work and Play," first produced at the Bennington Festival last summer, and a new composition, "Metropolitan Daily," first produced on tour, in which Miss Holm will take part.

The musical director, Harvey Pollins, will play the piano accompaniments.

Tickets for both performances may be obtained from the manager of the engagement, Martha Bigelow Eliot, 22 Kennard Road, Brookline.

M. L.

The 'Missa Solemnis'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Beethoven's Solemn Mass in D will make its first appearance at the subscription concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Friday and Saturday of this week. The necessity of an enlarged stage to accommodate the orchestral and choral forces, four soloists and the organ has restricted the work to a few performances at special concerts heretofore. Thus it was given at the inaugural exercises of Symphony Hall in 1900, at the Beethoven Centenary Festival in 1927, and at a Pension Fund concert last April. Dr. Koussevitzky's desire to present the work to the regular audiences, however, has resulted in a wholly new arrangement of the Symphony Hall stage with adequate though close quarters for the Harvard and Radcliffe choruses.

The Ninth Symphony and the Mass in D occupied Beethoven at the same time, and the two works were introduced at the same concert. Beethoven was 48 when he undertook the Mass in 1818—about the same age as Bach when he wrote his Mass in B minor and the St. Matthew Passion, gathering together his powers at their prime for achievements of bewildering concentration and majesty. Begun in 1818, the Mass was not completed until 1823, and it is doubtful if Beethoven would have ceased to revise his score even then—bestowing upon every detail that loving care which his proudest works received—if the need for marketing the work had not been so importunate. A mass of exceptional length is not exactly the best of selling material for an impecunious composer, particularly when he devotes five years to its composition.

* * *

Archduke Rudolf, Beethoven's student and patron, became the Archbishop-elect of Olmütz in 1818, and Beethoven conceived the idea of writing his second Mass—the Mass in C was written 10 years earlier—for the actual liturgy of his friend's installation. Despite the fact that the score was not ready until two years after the service had necessarily taken place, the fact is significant that Beethoven planned the work for practical, though ideal, ecclesiastical purposes; it was only afterward in advertising his music that he suggested the possibility of its use as an oratorio.

Yet his treatment of the missal text grows constantly more personal as his response to its beauties develops. The "Kyrie," the "Gloria," and the "Credo" are all fairly fixed forms, the latter two having texts so lengthy that anything but a straightforward setting of them would inevitably overbalance the structure of the mass as a whole. Following the form of the text for the form of his work, Beethoven gives it his whole experience in the making of musical edifices; in the first three sections he builds dramatic polyphonic mountains of propulsive sound, piling sonority upon sonority, and contrast upon contrast, until he has exhausted the possibilities of his text and the generating melodies to which he sets it.

* * *

The "Sanctus" and "Benedictus" of the fourth part, and the final "Agnus dei" and "Dona nobis pacem" offer Beethoven his most individual opportunity. He is now free to depart from the traditional forms of the mass and write music more naturally following the symphonic style to which he is accustomed. The shorter texts may be expanded by repetition and recapitulation to form movements of sufficient breadth to companion the "Gloria" and the "Credo." All the resources of the composer's art are now given free flight to interpret and dramatize words that were so close to Beethoven's feelings that he was moved to write "Prayer for inward and outward peace" over the first staves of the "Dona," with its unmistakably martial suggestion of the menacing approach of an invading host with distant drums and trumpets, and its often quoted "beating of the wings of the dove of peace" immediately before the final entrance of the chorus.

The ultimate moment of inspiration, however, is contained in the prelude which introduces that section of the fourth movement devoted to the "Benedictus," and the beginning of the movement proper when the ecstatic tones of the solo violin, supported by a solitary pair of flutes, float down from above like a blessing, while the basses murmur the rapt monotone "Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini." "Certainly there has been no composition for any form of religious music, in which the idea of accomplishing a miracle, the descent of something divine, has been so simply and so convincingly expressed," writes Dr. Tovey of this perfectly aimed dart of genius.

G. H. L. S.

Etching Prizes Awarded To Five American Artists

John Taylor Arms, President of the Society of American Etchers, holding its twenty-third annual exhibition at the National Arts Club, New York, has announced the five American artists awarded prizes for prints in the exhibition which opened to the public on Nov. 30. They are:

John E. Costigan Orangeburg, N. Y., First Prize (Mrs. Henry F. Noyes Memorial Prize for the best print in the exhibition); Thomas W. Nason, Hadlyme, Conn., Kate W. Arms prize for the best print by a member of the Society; Martin Peterson, New York City, J. Frederick Talcott prize for the best print by an exhibitor not a member of the Society; Louis C. Rosenberg, Fairfield, Conn., John Taylor Arms prize for the best piece of technical execution in the exhibition; Marian Hebert, Santa Barbara, Calif., Henry B. Shope prize for the best etching in the Exhibition as judged from the point of view of composition only.

"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur, will be shown at the Newsreel Theater, Huntington and Massachusetts avenues, beginning tomorrow.

Music Is Serious Business

Serge Koussevitzky and G. Wallace Woodworth

Preparing the Harvard and Radcliffe choruses for the "Missa Solemnis" performance.

Guild of Boston Artists

By Dorothy Adlow

An exhibition to remain on view through Dec. 10 at the Guild of Boston Artists, 152 Newbury Street, consists of sketches made on a motor trip through England and Belgium by H. Dudley Murphy, Nelly Littlehale Murphy, and John F. Enser.

This trio seemed to respond harmoniously to the picturesque byways of the two countries which they visited together. The exhibition at the Guild is rather uniform despite the fact that the pictures were made by three people, one, Mrs. Murphy, working in water color, and the other two in oil. The pictures do not aim to be more than sketches, but there is many an artist in Boston who would be prepared to designate them completed pictures.

Nelly Littlehale Murphy has, in former years, revealed her ability to record modestly but with assurance the beautiful places she has selected for subject matter. Here at the Guild are some atmospheric expanses such as "Dartmoor," "On the Way to Widdicomb." With some poetic sentiment she portrays "Kenilworth," "Tintagel," and Belgian windmills. She is given to composed and unostentatious depiction, which is more in the nature of graphic recollection of these chosen subjects.

John Enser points up his imagery with a more audacious pattern, and crisper indications of shapes of trees and houses. Among his themes are "In the Cotswolds," "The Minnewater," "Cottage, Chipping Canden." The views are again handled by Mr. Murphy, who has his favored visualization of Kenliworth, Durham, and Bruges. Seasoned travelers will spend a happy half-hour at the Guild, being reminded of the traditional beauty of the English countryside in its well-known monuments as well as its informal streets and farmhouses.

* * *

Doll and Richards

Shown simultaneously with the English aquarelles at the Gallery of Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street, are water colors by William Jewell, who is known to many hereabouts as instructor in art.

The pictures by Mr. Jewell show the typical features of water color painting as it is practiced in New England. Mr. Jewell does not take advantage of certain extravagances of effect which some of our contemporaries have assimilated with more willingness than conviction from a worthy forbear, Winslow Homer. Mr. Jewell does not aim either for obvious and easily gained tonal effects. His pictures are executed with a well-controlled palette. The colors are moderated and yet they serve his purpose, giving clear qualification to New England atmosphere. Mr. Jewell does not seek the novel or unusual in subject matter. He depicts such favorite places as Monhegan, Kennebunkport, boat yards of Cape Cod. Once again the red silo looms, a favorite subject generously supplied on New England farm lands.

While Mr. Jewell handles water color with authority, one would wish that he might seek less hackneyed material to represent.

* * *

Copley Society

Shown currently at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, is a large and varied selection of photographs by H. M. Murdoch, F. R. P. S. The exhibition divides into four categories. There are, first, prints grouped under the title "Round the World," and they cover topics of Egypt, Arabia, India, China, Hawaiian Islands. Next, there are personal portraits, including some interesting studies of Dr. Acharya, Sir Flinders Petrie, and G. H. Leigh-Mallory. The third category pertains to aviation. It includes shots of Colonal Lindbergh, Will Rogers, Admiral Byrd, and Amelia Earhart. Finally, there are photographs of models of ships and yachts.

Boston Chamber Orchestra

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Devotees of the smaller and more intimate forms of concerted music were rewarded for their interest last night in Jordan Hall, when Bernard Zighera and his Boston Chamber Orchestra opened their third season with a prodigality of program which included the Chopin E minor pianoforte concerto with Jan Smeterlin as soloist. The strictly orchestral numbers comprised Haydn's Symphony No. 49 in F minor, "La Passione;" the suite, "Pulcinella," after Pergolesi, by Stravinsky; and Gabriel Pierne's Divertissement Choreographique entitled "Giration."

Depending upon Haydn and Chopin to uphold the dignified traditions of the classics, Mr. Zighera placed before his listeners a program which again revealed his own catholicity of taste and his desire to offer music of unhackneyed quality. There is ample opportunity for this conductor to satisfy his own curiosity as well as that of the thoughtful musical public, at present rather small in number yet bound to grow larger when the inherent charm of these chamber concerts is fully realized.

* * *

Mr. Smeterlin, of course, won the admiration of all who heard him last night. Seldom has a Boston audience been given opportunity to hear such a scintillating Chopin. It is no disparagement to Mr. Smeterlin to write that not since de Pachmann, has this reviewer heard such a superb performance. Mr. Smeterlin's perfection of technique allowed him a freedom of interpretation too often denied the pianist, even one of concert stature. Nor should the expert performance of the orchestra be overlooked. It proved its mettle in more than one instance, and to Mr. Zighera should go the thanks of the artist as well as the audience for a cohesive accompaniment. The ovation which followed the performance was well deserved.

From the purely orchestral side of the program, one listener selects the Haydn item as the most satisfying. It was Haydn performed "in little" of course, but the small group of players was able to reveal the inherent value of the measures in a manner not to be achieved by a larger number of performers. In fact, this little symphony is a perfect vehicle for chamber groups, and Mr. Zighera has placed his listeners in his debt for the hearing.

* * *

The novelties of the evening were the Stravinsky and Pierne numbers, the last named on this occasion being given its first performance in America. There is little one may say regarding the "Pulcinella" except that it is an amalgamation of Stravinsky and Pergolesi, and that to one set of ears, it was not too satisfying, although the piece may be conceded to be amusing. Incidentally, the performance was, for the most part, "in the vein."

The Pierne piece was the more logical of the two. There could be no mistake as to the intention of the composer, and the episodes were well defined. As with most works of the same type, it does not transplant too successfully to the concert stage, but it did succeed in rousing a desire to see the dance performed. With the material available here in Boston, it should be possible to present the "Giration" completely, with dancers. To Mr. Zighera, however, we accord another bow for introducing us to the charming music. An audience of excellent size and great enthusiasm applauded at length at the close of the program, and Mr. Zighera may consider that his third season has opened most auspiciously.

G. M. S.

'Newsreel Digest'

The new program opening at the Trans-Lux Theatere tomorrow will feature the late news events as supplied by all the newsreel companies and known as the "Trans-Lux Newsreel Digest." Also included on this bill are "The March of Time," a sports review, "Ski Rhythm"; "The Immortal Brush," showing the works of great artists in technicolor; "Shock Troops of Disaster," a Government picture of the rebuilding after the hurricane, and a Merrie Melody color cartoon "The Night Watchman."

To Play Brazilian Novelty

At the concert of the Flute Players Club Sunday afternoon the Brazilian Trio, by Oscar Lorenzo Fernandez will be given its first performance in the United States. Together with Villa-Lobos, Oscar Lorenzo Fernandez represents the National Brazilian School of Composition.

He was born in 1897 in Rio de Janeiro and received his musical education there. From his earliest compositions, his music bears the imprint of the folk song of Brazilian Indians. While Fernandez rarely uses the actual folk songs, his melodic invention moves along the patterns of Brazilian native melos.

His Brazilian Trio consists of four orthodox movements. The first, allegro, as in sonata form and is based on two original themes. The Brazilian popular motive "Sapo jururu" appears in the Coda. The second movement, andante, consists of two themes, the first of which has the syncopated lilt of a Brazilian lullaby, and is based on the popular song of the province of Ceara. The third movement is a scherzo, with two original themes, of which the second is syncopated in the typical fashion of a Brazilian dance. The finale constitutes the development of a rustic motive of the region of Cnyaba.

* * *

On Tuesday evening the Salzburg Trapp Choir will appear at Phillips Academy, Andover, in a program, ranging from Bach, Purcell, Gibbons, Mozart and Schubert to Tyrolean folk songs, mountain yodels, and numbers on the recorders. The ensemble consists of five daughters, two sons and the wife of Baron von Trapp.

The Stradivarius Quartet of New York will play, next Thursday evening in the Fogg Museum, Cambridge, the Quartets of Brahms in A minor, op. 51 No. 2; Haydn in C major, op. 20, No. 2, and Beethoven in F major, op. 59, No. 1.

Amusements

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Whether Shakespeare or Bacon wrote it does not matter — the play's the thing! Attending a good play is a refreshing oasis in the busy, workaday world.

The better offerings of theatres in many cities are advertised in the theatre page of The Christian Science Monitor.

ATTEND A MONITOR-ADVERTISED THEATRE

Move on Racing To Be Pressed In N. H. Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 1—Speculation persisted today as to whether or not Gov. Francis P. Murphy will take steps to fill the post of Chairman of the State Racing Commission until the incoming session of the Legislature determines the future of pari-mutuel betting in New Hampshire.

The Commission Chairman, Ralph George, who was the object of no little criticism in the study of racing and betting in New Hampshire published by the Council of Social Action for the Congregational-Christian Churches, has presented his resignation, effective Dec. 15.

Mr. George gave as his reason for retiring, increased responsibilities in his private business affairs. In his letter of resignation, he thanked the Governor and Executive Council for their "hands off" policy regarding the affairs of the Commission.

The question of pari-mutuel betting in New Hampshire will be one of the big issues before the incoming session of the State lawmakers. Various groups, including the Christian Civic League and the Anti-Gambling Association, have been carrying on a campaign to halt operations of the Rockingham Park Race Track, which they term a liability to the State.

Prior to the election, anti-gambling interests tried to obtain a public statement from Governor Murphy, then a candidate for re-election, as to whether or not he would support the move for continuation of the track. Failing to give the requested "yes-or-no" answer, the Governor took the position that it was not an issue for him to decide, but one for the lawmakers to handle.

The anti-gambling interests, however, have argued that so many of the legislators have been linked with the track, either by obtaining employment for themselves or friends, that it is impossible to obtain a vote from the legislators representing the attitude of the general public of the State.

Opponents of the track, however, feel more confident today than in the past. They say that sentiment has been swinging in their direction, with many prominent people who formerly favored the track or were particularly interested one way or the other, now opposing its continuance.

Sharp Upturn Shown in Building

The volume of new construction planned in New England spurted sharply upward in October while general business conditions held their own, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston reported today.

The announcement indicated that increased employment and raw material purchases are likely during the winter in the building industry, which is one of the nation's basic industrial groups.

The upward rise of construction activity has been noticeable throughout the year, but particularly impressive in October. The increased activity, it may be noted, has been more in factory and business buildings than in residences.

A gain of almost 200 per cent in the value of new construction contracts awarded in October was recorded in comparison with September, the Bank disclosed. The increase over October, 1937, was more than 250 per cent.

October contracts totaled $37,361,000, as compared with $20,919,000 in September and $14,103,000 in October, 1937.

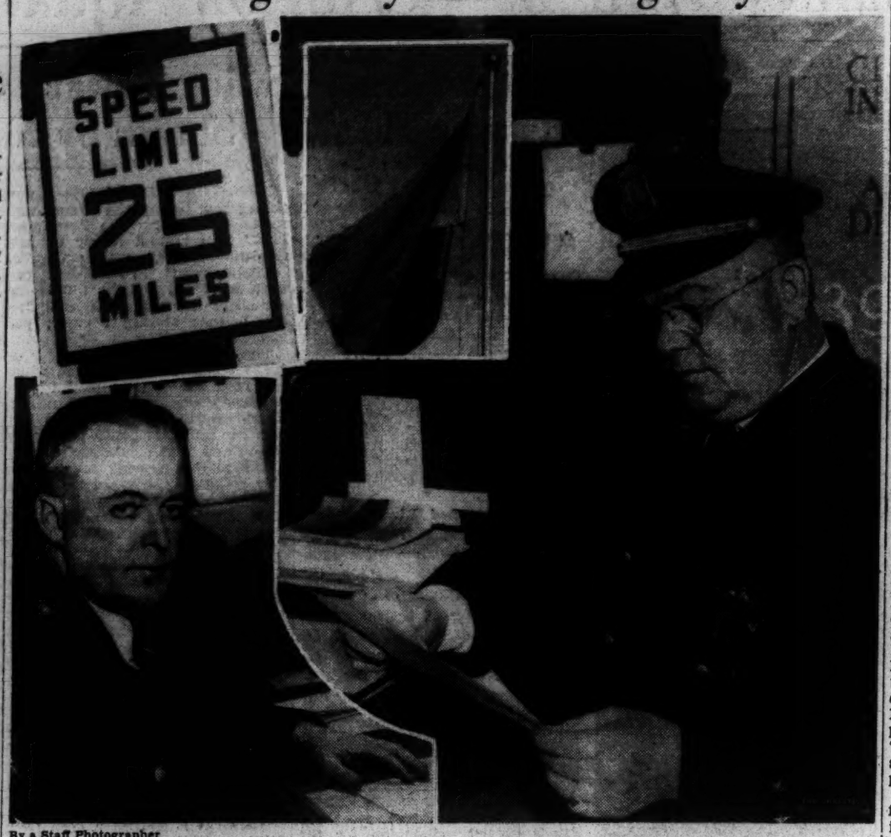
In the meantime, raw cotton and wool consumption were higher in October than in the previous month but shoe and boot production and department stores sales were lower. Raw cotton consumed in New England mills totaled 67,002 bales, compared with 61,673 in September and 62,365 in October, 1937.

Antique Show to Display Index of American Design

An exhibition of the Index of American Design will be a feature of the Boston Christmas Antiques Show and Sale, to be held in Horticultural Hall, from Dec. 5-10, with the restoration fund of the Federal period mansion at Gore Place, Waltham benefiting from admission proceeds only.

This Federal Art Project exhibit is planned by Mrs. Susan Higginson Nash, Massachusetts State director of the Index of Design, for which the hope is "that the knowledge of the heritage of American Design may serve to advance a new design as vital as that depicted by the Index water colors and equally a part of our present American way of life." The exhibit will include water colors of ceramics, figureheads, furniture, metal work, wallpaper and woodcarving.

Putting Safety Into the Highways



By a Staff Photographer

Sergeant Earl F. Adams — Head of Providence Traffic Squad, with speed sign of 25 miles an hour above.

Supt. John J. Parker — Providence police head, with white flag (inset) flown on days of no traffic fatalities.

Providence High in Traffic Safety

(Continued from Page 1)

in speed would avoid more contacts between cars and pedestrians and the real essential is to avoid these contacts, for the fear, shock and other secondary results of an accident are more lethal than direct injuries."

Started Thinking

The statistics and conclusions started Superintendent Parker thinking. They agreed with some ideas of his own.

In a few days he went before the Police and Fire Board and insisted that if he were given full support in enforcing a strict 25-mile-an-hour speed limit, if courts would back him up, if an end were put to ticket fixing, he could reduce fatalities materially. He got the support.

As a practical policeman, Superintendent Parker knew that an effort to reduce speed to 25 miles an hour would have to enjoy public support or it couldn't be enforced by a department three times as large as Providence has. He made the rounds of the newspapers and the radio stations and was promised their support.

He organized a special traffic squad to give safety talks to children; he detailed others to visit the service club luncheons, the churches and other places where people congregate. He had 80,000 house posters printed up for delivery to mothers and fathers by patrolmen; he had 62,000 cards printed for Rhode-Island drivers, informing them of the speed drive and the safety campaign, and 22,000 were printed for out of state cars. In addition, he detailed men to preside over the corners shown by Sergeant Adams' maps to be most dangerous during the evening rush hours. These men to were to handle adult pedestrians just like school children.

Drive Started

Just a year ago today the drive started, and the white flag was hauled up on the Mall.

At first drivers weren't so co-operative. Superintendent Parker wanted no "crack-down" tactics. He ordered his men not to hide behind telephone poles and snipe at speeders, but to stand out on the corners and hail motorists in for a safety lecture and an appeal for their co-operation.

The Providence Journal and Bulletin both entered whole heartedly into the campaign. So did the radio stations. But at the end of the month Superintendent Parker was pretty discouraged. There had been 89 accidents resulting in injuries; the white flag had been down four times.

Sergeant Adams, however, was still optimistic. "December is always a pretty heavy month. The drive just hasn't gotten into high gear yet. It will be all right if we keep plugging," he insisted to Superintendent Parker.

And keep plugging they did. The accident curve dropped sharply down to 42 in January. There were two fatalities. The white flag flew gaily, and all Providence began to take an interest in the safety drive. The number of accidents climbed a bit in February, reaching 50, but was still far below the 110 accidents for the same month in 1937.

Period of Safety

Then on Feb. 9 began one of the most amazing periods of safety witnessed in the United States since the automobile became the common denominator of traffic.

The days began to go by without a fatality being reported. For the remainder of February they passed, then March, then April, into May. By the middle of May a full 100 days passed without a highway fatality.

Jubilantly, the Superintendent got out cards telling motorists. Patrolmen wore white arm bands with the words, "100 days." Providence was safety conscious and no mistake.

On the 111th day a boy on a motorcycle collided with a car. On the 125th day Superintendent Parker sadly hoisted a black flag on the Mall.

But the campaign took on fresh fuel. The accident record stayed low, averaging just above 50 a month until the hurricane in the latter part of September forced all police on emergency duty. In October, with street lights still out from the gale and tidal wave, the accident curve swung up to 96, but still below the 120 mark of the same month for the previous year.

Largely Evaporated

Resistance to the 25-mile-an-hour speed law has largely evaporated in Providence. After a few minutes of adjusting himself to the almost creeping tempo of the streets, the driver will find that it is a real pleasure to drive in Providence.

There is no tension, no nervous crowding, cutting in and out of line, or trying to beat the light. Everybody takes it easy and traffic moves with a rhythm and freedom that is actually delightful.

One would suppose that this consumes a lot of time, but Superintendent Parker tells of two drivers. One was allowed to speed through the city as fast as traffic and the lights would permit. The other rolled along at the 25-mile-an-hour gait. The first went from one end of the city to the other in 16 minutes, 8 seconds. The 25-mile-an-hour man took 17 minutes, 22 seconds, or a trifle over a minute longer.

Providence is going to keep its 25-mile-an-hour speed limit. It is going to try and beat this year's record. Already Worcester, Mass., has taken a leaf from Providence's experience. It may be that in time all the nation's large cities will decide that Providence has got something worth trying.

Robert R. Mullen

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Dec. 2

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 207 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
Waterbury—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 2 p. m., second and fourth Mondays, 8:15 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., 25.4m (11.79mc), W1XAL.
Springfield—Week, Dec. 5, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Springfield — Tuesday, Jan. 3, WSPR, 1140kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Friday, Dec. 2, 8:15 a. m., Saturday, Dec. 24, 1:15 p. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Fridays, 2 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., 25.4m (11.79mc), W1XAL.

Ohio

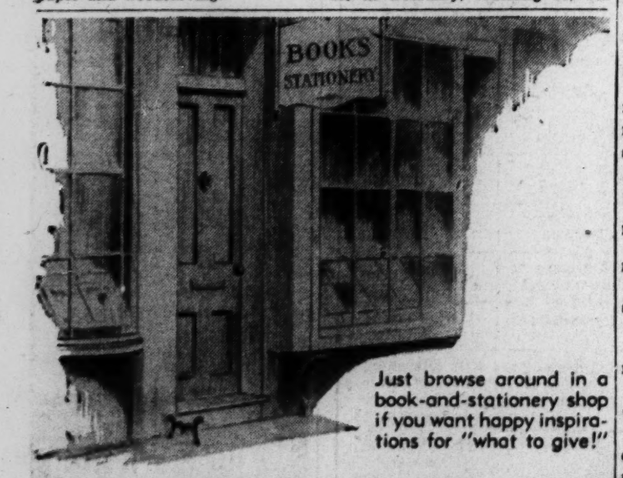
Cincinnati—Sunday, Dec. 25, 8:30 a. m., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Friday of the month, 7 p. m., HP5K (sho.), 4.005mc.
Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5A (sho.), 11.70mc.

Canada

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 9:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave), 6.07mc.



Just browse around in a book-and-stationery shop if you want happy inspirations for "what to give!"

Monitor advertisements will help you find up-to-date stores, well-prepared for early Christmas shoppers.

Hurley Rewards Supporters By 10 State Offices

(Continued from Page 1)

E. Weeks, an appointee of Former Gov. James M. Curley.

The Governor also made two judicial appointments. John E. Magenis of North Adams was appointed Justice of the District Court of Northern Berkshire, to succeed Judge Carlton T. Phelps who retired on a pension. Israel Ruby of Boston, a Special Justice in the Williamstown District Court, was promoted to Justice of the same Court to succeed the late Judge Clarence M. Smith.

Protest Are Indicated

Several of the Governor's nominations undoubtedly will result in considerable protest. One of these is the renomination of Civil Service Commissioner Green, whose department has been under fire for some time in connection with the Unemployment Compensation Commission investigation. Already Representative Charles W. Hedges, Republican, of Quincy, has written a letter to Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Chief Secretary to Governor-Elect Leverett Saltonstall, urging Republican members of the Executive Council to prevent confirmation of the Governor's nominations. Mr. Hedges stated the recent election proved that Massachusetts voters are "thoroughly dissatisfied" with the administration of State affairs in the past few years.

He stated "the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic Party leaders in the primary and final election constitutes a mandate from the voters of Massachusetts, meaning in no uncertain terms that they demand a change.

"The change . . . is not going to be brought about if the present Governor is permitted to place men of his choice in major positions and thus impair the efficiency of the State service."

Two Appointees Confirmed

Among the minor appointments made by the Governor today was that of Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan as Director of Registration to succeed James J. Sughrew. The salary is $2,400 a year.

It is not believed that Mr. Meins will accede to Representative Hedge's request because of the fact that Governor-Elect Saltonstall has personally refused to make any attempt to block confirmation of any Hurley appointments.

Only two of the Governor's nominations today were confirmed under suspension of the rules, those two wer Mr. Ryan and Mr. Whouley. All other nominations automatically hold over for one week pending confirmation.

Meanwhile Governor Hurley nominated Joseph McKenny, Director of Physical Education in Boston public schools, to succeed Mr. Whouley as member of the State Milk Control Board.

Lynch Confirmed As District Judge

Confirmation of the appointment of Eugene A. Lynch of Holyoke as Justice of the Holyoke District Court was voted by the Governor's Council today. Judge Lynch succeeds Judge John Hildreth who recently resigned to take advantage of the two-thirds salary provision in the new judges pension law.

Richard Bullock of Fitchburg was reappointed a trustee of the general insurance guarantee fund.

Lonergan Spent $2,079

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Senator Augustine Lonergan (D) of Connecticut reported to the Secretary of the Senate today his unsuccessful campaign for re-election had cost $2,079. He said he had received contributions totaling $2,495.

White House 'Deb'

© Harris & Ewing

Miss Eleanor Roosevelt

of Dedham, Mass., who will make her bow to society at a dance in the White House to be given in her honor by President and Mrs. Roosevelt on Dec. 27. Miss Roosevelt is the daughter of Mrs. John Cutter of Dedham and Hall Roosevelt, a brother of the President's wife.

South American Trade Bids

(Continued from Page 9)

both commercial and social relationships between the Americas.

It seeks to seal the friendships between the two great continents through "the honest and skillful forging of the instruments of peace," in the words of Thomas M. Woodward, Vice-Chairman of the Maritime Commission.

In establishing the new American Republics Line service, the Maritime Commission had three chief objectives, Mr. Woodward discloses. First, to promote and facilitate trade among all the Americas. Below the equator are some of its best customers. Second, to develop travel between North and South America. Only through personal acquaintance can the people of the two continents really understand each other. Third, to promote the genuine good will so essential to confidence and understanding.

Reasons for insistence of Uncle Sam in building up the South American East Coast service are disclosed by Department of Commerce figures of the 1937 business, which makes a target of volume at which to aim. Argentina, for instance, ranked as the largest market in South America for United States merchandise. Exports to Argentina increased 65 per cent in 1937 over 1936, to a value of $94,200,000. Automobiles, machinery, metals and manufactures, rubber manufactures and wood and paper were shipped to South American countries in substantially increased volume in 1937. Exports to Brazil and Colombia increased about 40 per cent, while exports to Venezuela were 93 per cent larger in 1937 than in 1936, due chiefly to Venezuelan exchange and development policies and increased purchases of the petroleum companies.

Imports into the United States from Argentina rose 111 per cent over the value in 1936 to a total of $139,123,000 in 1937, mainly because of unusually large purchases of corn, flaxseed and raw wool in Argentina during the first eight months of 1937. Sizeable increases in imports of other commodities from Argentina in 1937 included meats, glycerine and quebracho extract.

Imports from Brazil amounted to $120,639,000 in 1937, a gain of 18 per cent. Products involved in the increased valuation were coffee, cocoa, canned beef, hides and skins, nuts and wax. Imports from Colombia increased 21 per cent, to a value of $52,329,000, including coffee, bananas, and gold, the last named totaling $18,397,000 in 1937, a gain of $6,487,000 over 1936 figures.—**Leon V. Stone.**

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Musical Gondolier"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interview	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News	News; forecast; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports talk	Armchair Quartet	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	"The Johnson Family"	Harry De Angelis' Orch
7:00 Iceland's Freedom	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 Doris Rhodes	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	City Council Debate	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	Studio Interview	Dramatizations	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	Interesting Neighbors:	Vallee Hour: with Conn.	"The Green Hornet":	"Wordcaster"
8:15 Jack Miller's Or-	interviews	Yankees; guests	dramatization	Speaker
8:30 chestra; Ted	Rochester Philharmonic	Vallee Hour: with Conn.	"Sinfonietta with	"Smilin' Thru"
8:45 Straeter Choir	Concert: Jose Iturbi,	Yankees; guests	Alfred Wallenstein	"Smilin' Thru"
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	conductor	"Good News of 1939":	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Vocalist; orchestra
9:15 teur hour	Philharmonic concert	variety program with	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Johannes Steel
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meet-	Robert Young, m. c.;	We want a Touchdown:	Midweek Forum
9:45 teur Hour	ing of the Air": "Is	guests; orchestra	football quiz program	Midweek Forum
10:00 Columbia Workshop	an Economics Plan for	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue": Harry	Gangplank
10:15 "Giant's Stair"	World Peace Possible?"	John Scott Trotter's	Weber's Orchestra	Network speaker
10:30 "Americans at	Round Table Discussion	Orchestra; guest	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 Work": interview	of Town Meeting	artists	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Hockey reports	Gene Nickerson's Orch
11:15 Sports; music	The Music You Want	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
11:30 Leighton Noble's	The Music You Want	Network program	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Orchestra	The Music You Want	Network program	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; 'Morning Review'	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Boosters' Club	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Fashion commentator
9:15 Bill Elliot	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Jimmy Shearer, songs
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	'Smile Parade': variety	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Show with R. Sherman	"Julia Blake": sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Studio talk	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife': sk.	Air"	W. Peterson, songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Studio talk	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Central City": sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Interviews	Piano team
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	"Jam Session"
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	Our Quartet: songs	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Musical Roundup" N.	Italian musical program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Music	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Garden Club	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' program	Music from Many Lands
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Ruth Nigey, songs
2:00 News	"Betty and Bob"	Music Appreciation	"Two on a Shoestring"	Kay and Buddy Arnold
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Hour: Dr. Walter	"As You Like It"	Mary Cain, songs
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Damrosch, conductor	"Silhouettes in Blue"	C. Buchwald
2:45 of the Air"	"Betty Crocker"	Music Appreciation	"Treasures in Melody"	John Kiley, organist
3:00 U. S. Marine Band	Dramatization	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Harvard vs. Middlebury	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Marine Band	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	debate	Sport reports
3:30 Columbia Chamber	U. S. Navy Band	Pepper Young's Family	Harvard vs. Middlebury	Sport reports
3:45 Orchestra	Weather; news; Stocks	"The Guiding Light"	debate	Sport reports
4:00 Studio speakers	Livestock Show	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Organ Serenade
4:15 "Roads to Peace"	Old N. E. Recipes	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Midstream"	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Melod Hour"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; talk	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Chuck Shank's Orch.	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News	News; weather; music	News Service	Political speaker	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Review	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	"The Johnson Family"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 "Drama Time"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Hollywood Comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or.	"Vocal Varieties"	Talk, O. H. Caldwell	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter";	Warden Lawes' Criminal	Lucille Manners, so-	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Orch.
8:15 drama	Case Histories	prano; Robert Sim-	"Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:30 Burns and Allen;	NBC Jamboree: variety	mons; Frank Black's	"Symphony Strings";	Dance Music
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	show; Swor and Lubin;	Orchestra	Alfred Wallenstein	Dance Music
9:00 Hollywood Hotel;	Ranch Boys; Fran Alli-	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Jack Fisher's Orch.	Success Stories
9:15 Thomas Mitchell;	son, contralto	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jack Fisher's Orch.	Success Stories
9:30 Humphrey Bogart;	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days";	"Moonbeams"; mixed	"Behind the News"
9:45 drama; music	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	choir & classical music	Shirley Winters, songs
10:00 "Grand Central	"Silver Strings"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time"	Gypsy Orchestra
10:15 Station"; drama	"Silver Strings"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	dramatization	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 Jack Berch's Or.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Uncle Ezra"	"Jazz Nocturne"; va-	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Commentator	riety program	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	George Hall's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

Textile Unions In New Bedford May Rejoin A.F.L.

A possibility that eight textile unions in New Bedford, Mass., claiming to represent 18,000 members, may join the American Federation of Labor, loomed today.

Dispatches from Washington said that William E. G. Batty, Secretary of the New Bedford Textile Council, was negotiating with A. F. of L. leaders there concerning affiliation. The unions already have been in and out of the A. F. of L. twice since 1901.

Accession of the group once more will strengthen the new National Textile Council of the A. F. of L. which so far has not shown much strength in labor circles. Its members at present are chiefly in Providence, R. I., and small communities in Central Massachusetts.

The Providence group yesterday split a decision in a suit brought against it by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The eight unions in that city were barred by Judges Charles A. Walsh of the Superior Court from using the name "C. I. O." because they are no longer connected with the C. I. O.

They won, however, in a complicated decision by the Court regarding disposition of union funds. Sums collected as dues and otherwise by the T. W. O. C. were ordered returned to the local unions. At the same time the local A. F. of L. leaders were also ordered give up funds in their custody. It is all to be straightened out by the Judge on Dec. 31.

Waldorf System Appeals to Court

The Waldorf System, Inc., of Boston, operators of a chain of cafeterias, today filed an appeal in Suffolk Superior Court from the findings of the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission that the System has engaged in unfair labor practices.

The appeal is believed to be the first to be filed in this court under the State's "Baby Wagner" Act, adopted in 1937. The act guarantees to employees of intra-State firms the same rights of collective bargaining that are guaranteed to employees of inter-State companies by the Federal Wagner Labor Relations Act.

The ruling of the State Commission, from which the cafeteria chain is appealing, was that the firm had discriminated regarding the tenure of employment of seven men employed at a restaurant at 170 State Street, Boston, and thereby had discouraged membership in a labor organization. The seven were ordered reinstated by the Commission.

The charges were brought against the chain by the Cooks' and Pastry Cooks Association, Local 186.

Advertising Agency Takes Larger Quarters

John C. Dowd, Inc., Boston advertising agency, formerly known as Dowd & Ostreicher, Inc., has added to its personnel and has moved from its long-established Newbury Street offices to larger quarters on the tenth floor of the Park Square Building.

John C. Dowd, President of the firm, is one of New England's most aggressive advertising executives. He has been in the agency field for 13 years. Previous to that time he was a member of the staff of the Boston Herald, Washington (D. C.) Post, and other newspapers.

Account executives of his staff are Dwight W. Norris, formerly of the Hanff-Metzger Agency in New York and later New England sales manager for the National Broadcasting Company, and C. B. Meagher, Technology graduate, formerly identified with the plant expansion of such firms as R. H. Macy, Procter & Gamble and the Lehigh Valley Railroad and more recently sales manager for a group of nationally advertised products.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:00 WEEI Dr. F. S. Cawley, Scandinavian department of Harvard, on twentieth anniversary of Iceland's freedom; folk music

7:15 WAAB Debate, "Should Boston Accept Federal Housing?"; Councilor Clement A. Norton, affirmative; Councilor Robert Gardiner Wilson negative

7:30 "WBZ Presents": interview of William Pulaski, professional skier.

7:30 WIXAL (6.04mc) "The World of Song—Debussy."

7:45 WIXAL (6.04mc) Recordings, Haydn's Symphony No. 101 (Clock) in D Major.

8:00 WNAC Rudy Vallee's variety Hour: Billie Burke in sketch, "Mrs. Weems and the Wanderlust"; Jane Warren, soprano; Paul Gerritts, comedian; George Givot, comedian; "Four Squires," songs.

8:00 WEEI Kate Smith's variety hour: Judith Anderson in scene from "Come of Age"; Mike Reilly, trumpeter; "Aldrich Family" sketch; Abbott and Costello, comedy; choir; orchestra.

8:30 WIXAL (6.04mc) "Economics in the Daily News"; Herbert B. Elliston and Samuel Beer.

9:00 WNAC "Good News of 1939"; Robert Young, master of ceremonies; Joe E. Brown in picture preview; Frank Morgan in "The Gambler"; satire, "If Men Went Shopping Christmas as Women Do"; Fanny Brice; Tony Martin; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ America's Town Meeting of the Air: "Is an Economic Plan for World Peace Possible?"; speakers, Paul Van Zeeland, former Premier of Belgium; Dr. Ruth Alexander, economist; Leland Rex Robinson, investment counselor; James Harvey Rogers, political science professor; George V. Denny, Jr., moderator.

10:00 WNAC Bing Crosby's Music Hall; Bob Burns, comedian; Edward Arnold, screen player; David Niven, screen player; Joe Sullivan, swing pianist; chorus; orchestra.

10:00 WEEI Columbia Workshop drama: Wilbur Daniel Steele's "Giants' Stair."

11:15 WBZ Recordings: "Rachmaninoff's Rhapsody for Piano and Orchestra, by Sergei Rachmaninoff, pianist, and Philadelphia Orchestra; Semtana's tone poem, "The Moldau," by Berlin State Opera Orchestra, Leo Blech, conductor.

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REYMOND'S Fine Variety BREADS

REYMOND'S Delicious DOUGHNUTS

REYMOND'S "All-American" POPCORN

Sold by All Independent Grocers

Your Old Fur Coat Remodeled, $20

Fur Capes, $7.50 (Lining Material Included)
The New Boxy Jackets, "Chubbies," $15

Bring your work to a furrier that you know is truly experienced. Edwards knows furs from A to Z. And he employs only expert Union furriers. All work is done on the premises under the personal supervision of Mr. Edwards. Your old fur coat will be completely restyled for $20. Or—if you like he will make you a beautiful fur cape from your old fur coat. You'll love the flattering lines—the 1939 style—$7.50. Fur coats relined, material included, $8. Or you may have a new, boxy Fur Jacket, a "Chubby," made from your old furs for $15. Additional skins extra. THE EDWARDS FUR SHOP is on the 2nd floor at 168 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS. Established 16 years. Dev. 8930. Will gladly call at your home.

Boston Fans Will Watch Two Hockey Games Tonight—Crimson Aquatic Hopes

Brimsek Starts And Tiny Will Be in Chicago

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those familiar with the Boston Bruins will watch two games tonight. The Bruins are playing Canadiens at Montreal with the new goalie, Frankie Brimsek, in the nets, and the old favorite, Tiny Thompson, will be starting his new assignment for Detroit at Chicago.

With Marty Barry and Tiny Thompson in the Detroit line-up, Boston fans will have a new interest in the Red Wings. Thompson stated on the day he left Boston that he would be a little shaky in the first two games for Detroit. He has performed for 10 years with the Bruins and naturally will not be at home with the Wings yet awhile.

At Montreal Brimsek takes over the work of the greatest goalie in the modern era. Thompson had won the coveted Vezina Trophy, highest award to goalies, four times and had become a Boston hockey institution. The Eveleth boy is mindful of all this, but has an abundance of confidence in his own ability and shares none of the fears of some of the fans.

The Bruins themselves are called upon to give the youngster strong support. As Brimsek goes, so will go the Bruins, and if the forwards fail to check back and the defense goes beserk, the trial may be more than unfair to the boy breaking in. Canadiens will test him, too, for they are desperate for victories and promise to open wide on their own ice to regain favor with home fans.

Thompson's appearance in the Detroit net may serve to rehabilitate the confidence of the Red Wings. They are away to a poor start this year, but there are good enough "names" in that line-up to climb higher in the standing than the present sixth place. Knowing they have the best goalie in the league behind them the Wings are likely to take on a new lease of life and begin to win games regularly.

Next Sunday night the Bruins will play the Black Hawks in Chicago and Thompson will make his debut in Detroit with the Toronto Maple Leafs invading.

♪ ♪ ♪

That is a pretty sad fade-out of the former Montreal Maroons with Dave Trottier, veteran left wing, being released outright and Allan Shields being shipped to New Haven. Trottier was a colorful wing, but no team seemed to want him and Shields does not want to play minor league hockey, but cannot catch on in the N. H. L.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bobby Bauer and Woody Dumart, ailing wings of the Sauerkraut line, will don uniforms in Montreal tonight.

♪ ♪ ♪

Manager Art Ross gets a real kick out of the fact that Hershey, the team he has helped with players, has twice whipped the Philly Ramblers, Lester Patrick's pet "farm" team. The Ramblers are exponents of the new Patrick streamline hockey and the Bears won the first 3-1 and last night out-streamlined the streamliners 9-6.

♪ ♪ ♪

The new goalie sent to Providence, Nick Damore, did well in his opening pro game. The Bruins signed him from the Hershey amateur team to replace Brimsek. He played for the Reds in New Haven last night and won 4-2.

Harlow to Depend On Veterans For Team Next Year

Football slipped aside at Harvard yesterday when Dick Harlow showed the Harvard-Yale movies to a group of Boston football writers. The pictures were reasonably clear despite the poor light due to the cloudy, rainy skies. Most important was the questionable forward lateral completed by Harvard that was legally doubted in some circles. These pictures prove that the play was executed properly.

Coach Harlow will remain in these parts until just before Christmas, having the victory dinner to attend at the Harvard Club Dec. 12. He will then adjourn to his home in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania and enjoy an earned vacation.

Speaking lightly of the team next year, he intimated strongly that he would rely largely upon his substitute and junior varsity material. He appreciates the possibility of several of the recent freshmen being good, but his past experience with sophomores has made him hesitant.

The team which saw Cliff Wilson, Bobby Green, Don Daughters, and others of this fall's seniors play during their sophomore year, cracked wide open in the Army game. That usually happens, according to Harlow's study of sophomores, and he prefers to avoid it, if possible, by depending upon those of more playing experience and inserting the sophomores by degrees.

The egg curator saw the Penn-Cornell game and saw plenty. Penn is on the Crimson schedule next fall and Harlow brought back an abundance of respect for the Red and Blue. He figures the Penn team to be as heavy as Cornell is this year and stated that he believed the Red and Blue would have beaten Cornell had the game many more minutes to be played. The final score was nothing to nothing. W. M.

Coach Must Start Rebuilding

By a Staff Photographer
Left: Russ Greenhood, Jr., Harvard Diver; right: Hal Ulen, Harvard swimming coach.

Ulen Hard Put to Keep Harvard Swimming in Undefeated Class

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Unless Coach Hal Ulen of the Harvard varsity swimming team can pull a couple of stars from his pocket, it seems almost certain that the Crimson will lose its first dual meet in two years when it runs up against the Alumni Dec. 16.

And on second thought, Hal had better have more than a couple of stars to match the galaxy that will be assembled for the Alumni. Just look at this line-up: Charlie Hutter, Harvard's greatest freestyle swimmer and last year's captain; Bill Kendall, Australian champion and considered one of the fastest men in the British Empire; Graham Cummin, backstroke extraordinary; Dario Berizzi, best breaststroke on last year's championship team; Greg Jameson, intercollegiate breaststroke champion in 1937, and George Scott, who won the 50 last year and is a 24-second man in that event any day.

Ulen's Stars

Ironically enough, every one of these outstanding swimmers, with the single exception of Kendall, is a Ulen product. More than that, Hutter, Kendall, Cummin, and Berizzi were members of the team which ran Harvard's string of consecutive victories to 24, beat Yale for the second year in a row, and won the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League championship last spring.

If Hal comes out top man after battling this aggregation, he will be doing more than well, for every man on the Alumni, with no hard feelings of course, will be out to show up his old master.

The former Syracuse mentor, who came to Harvard in 1930, has his work cut out for him even beyond the first meet. Out of 15 lettermen last year, only three returned—Capt. Russ Greenhood, Harley Stowell, and Jim Curwen.

Eastern Champion

Greenhood should have little trouble with his diving this year, inasmuch as he is Eastern Intercollegiate champion on both the one and three-meter boards. Stowell swam on the championship 400-yard relay last winter, but Ulen expects to use him in two or three events this year. Curwen is the boy from whom Ulen is expecting much, provided he can make up scholastic deficiencies.

Curwen, who took second place in the 100-yard dash with the time of 52s. at the National Championships at Columbus last year, is rated by Ulen as one of the fastest men in the country.

Hal would have been a lot happier had Bill Kendall come back to school. Kendall left college to take a position in business, and though he is still eligible to swim for the varsity, probably will not complete his course at Harvard.

As it is, Ulen must count on help from Eric Cutler, a junior, who showed great promise as a freshman. An injury kept him out of competition last year, however, and his capabilities for this year remain to be proved. According to the coach, Cutler is potentially good in the 440 and the 220.

1937 Freshmen

From the 1937 freshman team have come Art Bosworth, Frank Powers, Lonnie Stowell, Max Kraus, and Craig Moore. Bosworth and Moore will try to fill Cummin's place, Kraus will step into Berizzi's shoes and Powers and Stowell will bolster the free style corps.

Rounding out more prominent members of the squad of 44, of which Hal considers only 30 show possibilities, are Ed Hewitt, middle-distance man, Phil Walker, breast stroker, and George Dana, diver.

The complete Harvard swimming schedule follows:

Dec. 16—Alumni.
Jan. 7—Greenwood Memorial; 11—Springfield; 14—Cornell; 18—Brown.
Feb. 4—Colgate; 8—Boston Y. M. C. A.; 11—Pennsylvania; 15—Providence Boys' Club; 18—Navy at Annapolis; 25—Columbia at New York.
March 1—Dartmouth; 4—Princeton at Princeton; 11—Yale; 17, 18—Eastern Intercollegiates at New Haven.

Hockey at a Glance

Last Night's Results
By the Associated Press

International-American League
Hershey 9, Philadelphia 6.
Providence 4, New Haven 2.

American Association
Minneapolis 4, Wichita 2.

Tonight's Schedule

National League
Boston at Montreal.
Detroit at Chicago.

International-American League
Pittsburgh at Hershey.

American Association
Wichita at St. Paul.
St. Louis at Kansas City.

Carnegie Tech Running Ahead In the Voting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—Carnegie Tech's football team yesterday was running far ahead of the entire field of northeastern university elevens in voting on the 1938 gridiron season winner of the August V. Lambert Memorial Trophy.

The formal award is to be made to representatives of the faculty and football team of the victorious college at a dinner scheduled for next Wednesday night, Dec. 7, in the Terrace Club at the 1939 New York World's Fair.

Outclassed Rivals

Ballots pouring in from a large committee of sports writers indicated that, in their opinion, the high-riding Tartans of Carnegie have far outclassed their rivals in the eastern area, designated for trophy judging purposes as the territory east of Ohio and north of Washington, D. C. All colleges and universities within these boundaries, without exception, were eligible. Decision is based on schedule of opponents, record of victories, sportsmanship and general football ability.

Vanquisher of Pittsburgh University's Panthers by a 20-10 score and Pittsburgh city champion for the first time in 10 years, Bill Kern's Skibo outfit as winner of the '38 Lambert title, will block Jock Sutherland's team hopes of permanent possession of the trophy as three-time victor in the competition.

The Panthers, though, are not altogether out of the running, the tally sheet thus far giving them a good chance of finishing in second spot. Giving them a hard tussle in this regard are the Holy Cross, Cornell and Villanova elevens.

Whalen to Present

Presentation at the Terrace Club will be made by Grover Whalen, president of the World's Fair corporation and chairman of the trophy board of trustees, other members of which include: Postmaster General James A. Farley, Kermit Roosevelt, the Rev. Jonah B. Wise, Col. John Reed Kilpatrick and Daniel Higgins.

The trophy, an actual size football of gold, is mounted on a broad ebony base embossed with smaller golden pigskins in bas relief. It has been provided for in perpetuity by Henry L. and Victor A. Lambert, donors, in tribute to their father, the late August V. Lambert, New York City merchant, who was deemed a notable sports enthusiast of his time.

Last year, Fordham captured second honors, with Dartmouth third and Villanova in the fourth spot.

Brown's Varsity Letters Awarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1—Thirty-nine varsity letters and 12 freshman numerals have been awarded the members of the Brown varsity football and varsity and freshman soccer teams by the Brown Athletic Council. The list included 22 varsity football players and the manager, 14 varsity soccer men and the manager, and 12 freshman soccer players.

Varsity Football

Capt. Lawrence A. Atwell '39, Wakefield, Mass.; William H. Bates '40, Salem, Mass.; Victor Bernstein '39, Providence; Thomas J. Carey '39, Springfield, Mass.; Louis J. Duesing '41, Dumont, N. J.; Joseph S. Pinkelstein '40, Brighton, Mass.; Richard W. Goodby '39, Drexel Hill, Pa.; Irving A. Hall, Jr. '39, Brockton, Mass.; Sherwin J. Kapstein '39, Providence; George Larkowich '39, Providence; John J. McLaughry '40, Providence; Donald S. McNeil '40, Wellesley Hills, Mass.; Spencer C. Manrodt '40, Newark, N. J.; George L. Mawhinney '40, Brookline, Mass.; Thomas V. Nash '40, Weymouth, Mass.; John Occhiello '41, New Bedford, Mass.; John P. O'Leary '40, Maynard, Mass.; John D. Prodgers '40, Pittsfield, Mass.; William A. Sheehan, Jr. '41, Providence; Bronislaw J. Stepczyk '41, Chicopee, Mass.; Homer Tolivaisa '39, Bridgewater, Mass.; G. Gale Wisbach '39, Newton, Mass.; and John F. Martin '39 Manager, New York, N. Y.

Varsity Soccer

Arthur H. Bijur '41, New York, N. Y.; Mathew J. Brennan '39, Litchfield, Conn.; Eben S. Church, Jr. '39, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.; John J. Harrington '39, Fall River, Mass.; John M. Hoober, Jr. '39, Lancaster, Pa.; Capt. Walter N. Jackson '39, New Bedford, Mass.; William E. Kelly '40, Sterling, Conn.; Philip M. Knesal '40, Cleveland Heights, Ohio; Benjamin J. Neff, Jr. '40, Wethersfield, Conn.; Dana F. Peck '40, Elizabeth, N. J.; John M. Records '40, Winnetka, Ill.; Edward S. Sichel '40, New York, N. Y.; Richard H. Souls '41, Providence; Charles A. Standish '40, Norwich, Conn.; and Herbert W. Glickman '38, Manager, Providence.

Rangers Beat Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 1 (AP)—The New York Rangers scored a 4-to-1 victory over the Syracuse Stars of the International-American League here last night before 1,500. The major leaguers were held scoreless in the first period but tallied three in the second and one in the third.

Crusaders to Face Louisiana Eleven

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 1 (AP)—An intersectional game with Holy Cross and six Southeastern Conference tilts feature the nine-game 1939 Louisiana State University football schedule announced yesterday by Athletic Director T. P. Heard.

Holy Cross was the single newcomer on the Tiger schedule. Texas and Southwestern Louisiana Institute were dropped. The schedule:

Sept. 30—Mississippi at Baton Rouge; Oct. 7—Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass.; Oct. 14—Rice at Baton Rouge; Oct. 21—Loyola (New Orleans) at Baton Rouge; Oct. 28—Vanderbilt at Nashville; Nov. 4—Tennessee at Baton Rouge; Nov. 11—Mississippi State at Baton Rouge; Nov. 18—Auburn at Baton Rouge; Nov. 25—open; Dec. 2—Tulane at New Orleans.

Swing Toward Grid Offense Shown by Nation-Wide Poll

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—A decided swing toward the offense was revealed today by The Associated Press' 17th annual survey of nation-wide football scoring records.

Thanks mostly to liberalized forward passing rules, the 212 teams included in the 1938 survey compiled the highest scoring average, per game, since 1931.

These teams scored an average of 114.36 points for the season, while the 1,792 games they played produced an average of 13.53 points. These figures compared with last year's averages of 107.19 points per season and 12.36 points per game.

The rise in scoring unquestionably could be attributed mainly to the 1938 rules change which made only fourth-down passes into the end zone touchbacks. This liberalized regulation naturally stimulated more passing in scoring territory.

Also helpful to the offense was the rules change which provided that a ball going out of bounds between the goal lines should be brought in 15 yards instead of 10. This, of course, gave the attacking side more scope.

One of the most striking developments of the season was the sharp decrease in ties, the game's chief nemesis. The 212 teams included in compilation figured in only 56 ties, 22 of them scoreless, compared with the 1937 and 1936 record of 134 and 100 respectively.

Although it showed a drop from 1937's dizzy height, the Southwest once more led all sections in the scoring averages with 15.58 points per game with the middle West a close second at 15.17. The Southwest a year ago hit an average level of 16.68 points per game and the middle West 12.47.

Of the other sections, only the Rocky Mountain group showed a decrease, but there the drop was terrific—8.77 points per game as against 12.61 a year ago. Adverse weather conditions were held chiefly responsible.

Individual leadership on the offense went to San Jose (Calif.) State, whose unbeaten array rolled up 310 points. West Tennessee's Teachers were second at 281 and Marshall College of West Virginia and Texas Tech tied for third at 274. Washington College, Chestertown, Md., and St. John's College, Annapolis, were tied for "cellar honors" in this respect, each failing to score a point.

On defense, Duke's unbeaten Blue Devils stood all alone with an uncrossed goal line, although Mansfield (Pa.) Teachers had only a safety charged against them. Oklahoma, champion of the Big Six Conference, permitted the opposition only 12 points.

The weakest defense was offered by Ohio Wesleyan, which permitted the opposition 282 points. Close behind were Oglethorpe with 275, Chicago with 241 and Maryland with 235.

Georgia Tech, the University of Pennsylvania and Virginia Military Institute led in drawn games with four while Georgia Tech and the University of Pennsylvania had three each. Penn and Georgia Tech each figured in two scoreless ties, while V. M. I., with its great rival, Virginia Tech, was credited with one of the oddest of all football stalemates, a 22 draw on Thanksgiving Day. Another strange draw battle was the 26-26 deadlock played by Temple and Boston College.

In the 17-year history of the survey, the season of 1922 ranks at the top from a scoring standpoint. Eighty-three teams in that year averaged 133 points per season and 19 points per game. The low was reached in 1934 when 154 teams scored an average of 104.2 points per season and 12.19 per game. The 1938 records:

	Teams	Games	Points	Team Ave.	Game Ave.
Nation	212	1 792	24,245	114.36	13.53
Southwest	12	106	1,651	137.58	15.58
Middle West	43	372	5,645	131.28	15.17
East	90	712	9,428	104.76	13.24
South	38	364	4,819	126.82	13.23
Far West	17	146	1,895	111.71	12.98
Rocky Mt.	12	92	807	67.25	8.77

Sporting Around the Hub

For the first time in the history of the club, the Boston Olympics had an early-morning workout at the Arena today, finishing up with an abbreviated scrimmage with the B. U. Terriers. Because of the snow carnival at the Garden, the O's were forced to move practice ahead from 6 p. m. to 7:30 a. m. Tomorrow they begin at 6:30 a. m.

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The Olympics leave for Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, tomorrow night for a game Saturday night. Sunday they meet the Red Raiders at Sherbrooke. Russ Allen, former Harvard football captain, will not be able to make the first game, but is scheduled to be on hand for the second.

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Coach Herb Galagher is still trying to find a goaltender on his varsity hockey team since the graduation last year of Capt. Karol Krystyan. This morning he tried out Joe Beaton of Brighton, stocky football fullback. Paul Hefron of Brighton, who alternated with Krystyan last year, is still available and is expected to give Beaton plenty of competition before relinquishing the job.

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Add another game to the Harvard varsity hockey schedule: Dec. 13 with the Boston Junior Olympics at the Arena.

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Earle Compton, first-string Terrier quarterback, will be the only regular missing at the annual football dinner tonight at the Chamber of Commerce. He left for Europe last night as a member of the squad which will give exhibitions of the American game in France. More than 500 students will be on hand at the dinner to see presentation of letters and special awards. Feature of the banquet will be the naming of a new captain to succeed Johnny Walker.

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The 31st annual meeting of the Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics will be held at the University Club next Monday morning. Representatives from the 32 member colleges will discuss and hear reports on the following sports: baseball, boxing, golf, hockey, soccer, track, basketball, football, lacrosse, swimming, wrestling, tennis, and squash.

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Polly Blodgett, Joan Tozzer, Bernard Fox and other nationally known blade artists have joined the Olympic Skating Club's gala Skaters' Frolic, scheduled for the Boston Arena on the evening of Dec. 10. Skating in costume, races, America's leading clowns on skates, Santa Clause for the children and the crowning of Queen of the Frolic are a few of the features on the colorful program.

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In town yesterday for the annual sports banquet of the Boston Park Department, Ford Frick, President of the National League, expressed confidence that Bob Quinn's proposed 25 player limit would be accepted at the New York meetings later this month. The present laws limit each major league club to 23 men between May 15 and Sept. 1.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, of Boston, in the presence of Frick, Quinn, Eddie Collins and other local sports officials, promised better playground facilities for ambitious young athletes in the near future.

1939 Local Football Schedule

Date	Harvard	Northeastern	Tufts
Sept. 30		St. Anselm's	
Oct. 7	Bates	New Hampshire at Durham	Middlebury at Middlebury
Oct. 14	Chicago at Chicago	Bates at Lewiston	Amherst at Amherst
Oct. 21	Pennsylvania	Tufts at Medford	Northeastern
Oct. 28	Dartmouth	American International	Williams
Nov. 4	Princeton at Princeton	Springfield	Brown at Providence
Nov. 11	Army	Upsala	New Hampshire at Durham
Nov. 18	New Hampshire		Bowdoin
Nov. 25	Yale		Mass. State at Amherst

Boston University and Boston College have not completed their schedules yet.

Cornell Awarded Ivy League Honor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Cornell, undefeated in "Ivy" League competition this season, was awarded the first football trophy for the unofficial league by the sports editors of the "Ivy" universities' newspapers.

The Big Red defeated Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton and Columbia and tied Pennsylvania in "Ivy" League competition.

Sports editors participating in the voting included George Chittenden of the Yale Daily News; Edwin P. Kaufmann of the Columbia Spectator; David N. Tyre of the Daily Pennsylvanian; Caleb B. Foote of the Harvard Crimson; Lynn Callaway of the Daily Dartmouth; Lyne Smith of the Cornell Daily Sun, and F. L. Redpath of the Daily Princetonian.

Smith will present the trophy to Capt. Al Van Ranst of Cornell at a banquet to be held shortly.

Local High School Elevens Considered

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 1 (AP)—Sponsors of a national championship high school football game received arguments from governors to shoe shine boys yesterday urging selection of favorite teams for the Dec. 31 prep classic.

Gov. Richard W. Leche is sponsoring the game. The Louisiana Sports Association will select the two teams "not later than Dec. 10," but the selection committee found its task growing harder as letters poured in from backers of strong high school squads.

Officials of the Sports Association said the game would be the first ever staged to decide a national high school champion. Standouts among the elevens being considered included:

Columbia, S. C.; Dupont Manual of Louisville; Catholic Central of Detroit, Mich.; Turner's Falls, Mass.; New Britain, Conn.; Massillon, Ohio; Waco, Texas; Cathedral Latin of Cleveland; Kingsport, Tenn.; Jefferson of Portland, Ore.; Peabody, Mass.; Gloucester, Mass.; East High of Sioux City, Iowa; Las Vegas, Nev.; Reno, Nev.; Little Rock, Ark.; Washington of St. Paul; Cretin of St. Paul; Cleveland of St. Louis; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Topeka, Kan.; Denfield of Duluth, Minn.; East Aurora, Ill.; Oklahoma City, and Columbus, Miss.

Amherst vs. Mexico

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 1 (AP)—A home game with the Mexico City Y. M. C. A. on Feb. 8 features the Amherst basketball schedule of 13 games which was announced today. The list also includes home-and-home games with Wesleyan and Williams, the other members of the "Little Three." The schedule:

Jan. 7—Clark at Worcester; 9—Middlebury; 11—Bates; 14—Massachusetts State; 18—Wesleyan; 21—Brown at Providence, R. I.; Feb. 8—Mexico City Y. M. C. A.; 11—Tufts at Medford; 15—Massachusetts State; 18—Vermont at Burlington, Vt.; 22—Williams at Williamstown; Mar. 1—Williams; 4—Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.

College Hockey

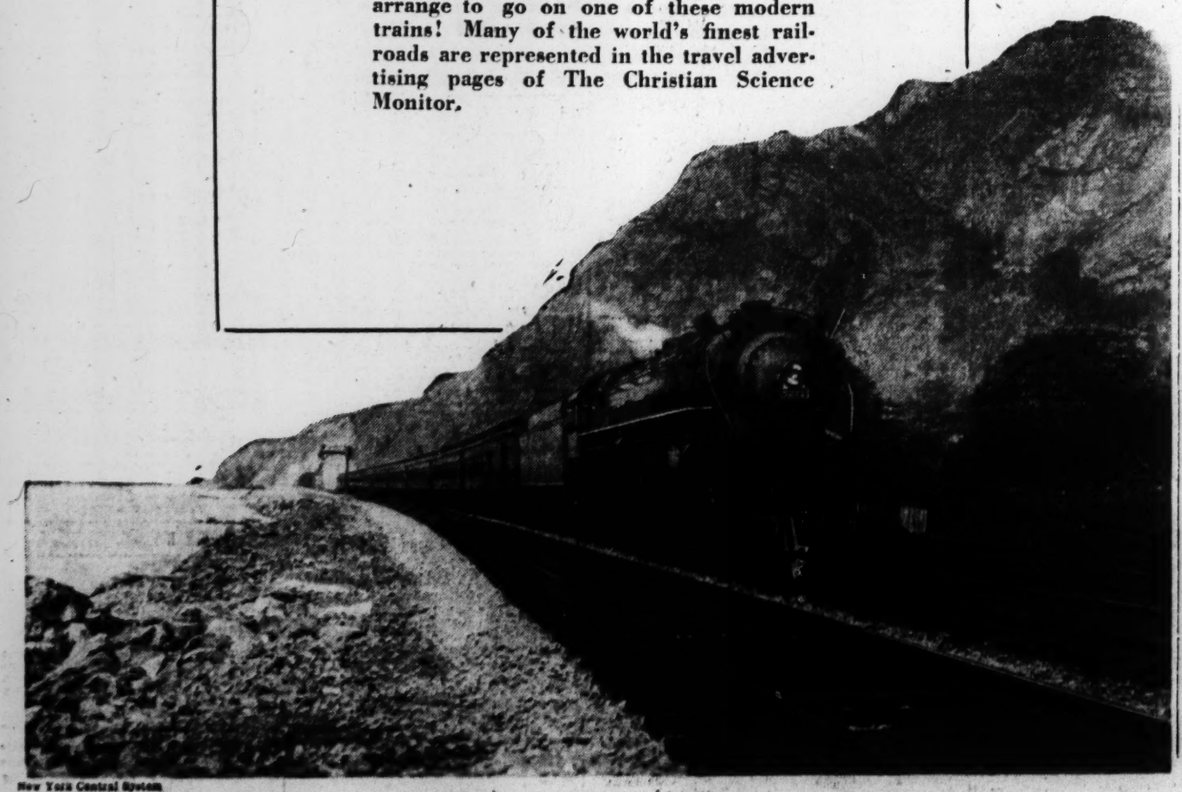
Duquesne 2, Western Reserve 0.
Carnegie Tech 6, Penn 0.
John Carroll 2, Pittsburgh 2 (overtime).

With a clear track ahead

Remember the thrill of your first train ride? The car seats covered with red plush and cinders. The engine roared, bell clanged, wheels spun, and the smokestack belched cinders and smoke as the train slowly got under way. And let's not forget the conductor—an imposing figure wearing gold braid, a magnificent watch chain, and a huge lodge-emblem charm.

Today we travel, day or night, at 70 miles an hour over smooth roadbeds, in modern streamlined trains that delightfully resemble exclusive clubs. Unobtrusive service by a trained personnel adds greatly to the pleasure of our journey.

Next time you plan a trip, why not arrange to go on one of these modern trains! Many of the world's finest railroads are represented in the travel advertising pages of The Christian Science Monitor.



New York Central System

Big Six and Southeastern Conference All-Star Elevens—Central States Sidelines

All-American Movie Has First Midwest Showing

From Central States Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 1—We've just returned from viewing the all-American movie. And it didn't come out of Hollywood. Sitting right behind us was one of the actors, Leo Hartnett. Yes, you've guessed it—it's the National League's commercial-educational feature "Baseball."

It's all-American because it treats with something that's original and virtually exclusive with this country. It touches on the one thing about which a very large number know very much. It entertains, it educates, it epitomizes a significant phase of American life, it moralizes, and it even advertises.

The first midwest showing of this film, produced by the Burton Holmes Studios here, brought out the big-wigs of the game, many who took part, those who know baseball and how to play it. From now on, though, it will proceed out on its mission, chiefly among youngsters, to promote baseball—and incidentally the National League brand—to help educate, teach some of the technique of the game, and to bring home the far-reaching social significance of it all.

And Here's the Moral

The film opens with views of regimented youth in less free nations abroad. By contrast baseball playing and watching America is made very, very attractive, and rightly so. A nation which provides this avenue or outlet for the competitive urge, the picture well illustrates, can breathe easily, in comparison of course.

The educational value of the film is enhanced by its entertaining features. The fine points of the game, demonstrated by the big fellows themselves, are graphically portrayed, fed with a sugar coating.

No, you won't see this picture at the neighborhood theater. It's free for the asking, though, for use by boys' clubs and other organizations.

♪ ♪ ♪

The fact that it's Duke which will play the Trojans in the Rose Bowl isn't so important to us as the fact that the football season brought out so many "outstanding" teams. It wasn't just Pitt and Notre Dame this year. It was Pitt, and Duke, and Tennessee, and Notre Dame, and Minnesota, and Texas Christian. There are more on top the heap than on the bottom. All of which means that there was a balance, real competition throughout the season. The dope bucket was upside down most of the time. Predictions were guesses of the first magnitude. In other words there was a lot of good football. Even Harvard redeemed itself against Yale. As for Chicago, well, we're looking forward with keen anticipation to 1939.

♪ ♪ ♪

What would the band playing business do were it not for football? College bands, existing often just to put that added touch to gridiron meets, and at least given a needed boost and a place in the sun by football, are distinguishing themselves, and doing something for brass band playing generally.

Ohio State University's 120-piece band has been credited with making "probably the most important contribution of recent years in the development of band instrumentation." Its leader, Professor Eugene J. Weigel, has made band playing conform to the needs of modern football games. It was he who introduced a new kind of valve trombone, the E flat soprano cornet, and such-like.

Then too, there's the matter of those extravagant formations on the field between halves. The best we've seen yet was the walking duck, portrayed by the Notre Dame band at the Northwestern game. The big bird waddled down the field its webbed feet dragging jerkily along underneath. It's all part of football—for which we're duly glad, though this sideline business can go too far.

Where do Big Ten football stars go when they graduate? Well, 34 of them are playing with professional football teams. Every club in the National Professional League, except the Chicago Cardinals, has one or more former Western Conference men. Green Bay and Cleveland, for example, each have nine.

R. W. C.

Rose Bowl Plan Considered By Big Ten Group

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 (AP)—Western Conference football coaches and directors of athletics, in session here today, considered a proposal to confine the annual Rose Bowl game to teams from the Pacific Coast and Big Ten conferences.

Where the idea originated, nobody seemed to know, but it was favorably regarded by authorities of both conferences. If the faculty committee of the Western Conference approves such an arrangement, the championship team of the Big Ten annually would be designated to play the team chosen by the Pacific Coast Conference. Thus the difficulties and jealousies arising from the present method of choosing the team to go to the Pacific Coast would in a large manner be eliminated.

Most of the athletic directors were reported to be favorable to such an agreement and so are some of the faculty members, but it must be approved by the faculty men at their meeting tomorrow night. Noble Kizer, Director of Athletics at Purdue University, suggests that the Rose Bowl game be advanced to no later than Dec. 1 so that the Western Conference team would not be obliged to continue practice in possible mid-winter weather and then go to the coast to play in mid-summer temperatures.

While the subject of the Rose Bowl game was of paramount importance, the football coaches had before them the problem of arranging schedules for 1942. Since the University of Chicago definitely is committed to further lightening of its competition in the Big Ten, and other smaller universities which do not rank as major drawing cards have difficulty in arranging games of major importance, the schedule-making promises to be a difficult one.

Tomorrow the coaches of other sports, notably baseball, track and basketball, will get together to draw up their schedules for the 1939 season.

Fewer intersectional contests and more games within the conference make up the 1939 football program which comes up for ratification. No less than half of the universities will engage in six conference games next year as compared to only one university in 1938.

Duke Resumes Work On Gridiron Monday

DURHAM, N. C., Dec. 1 (AP)—Coach Wallace Wade said last night that his Duke University football squad would begin training next Monday for the Rose Bowl game Jan. 2 against Southern California at Pasadena.

Wade said the number of practice sessions here would depend on the schedule for the westward journey, which has not yet been mapped. He said he would arrange a series of workouts to break the trip.

The unbeaten, untied and unscored-upon Blue Devils and their coach spent more than an hour yesterday posing for a battery of cameramen and photographers.

Fork Union Champions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORK UNION, Va.—Fork Union Military Academy has won the State championship for military schools in Virginia. They played the full season without losing a game and with only one tie. The graduates of Fork Union last June have entered 31 different colleges or universities.

and SKI TOURNAMENT
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Secrecy Veils Navy Coaching Situation

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 1 (AP)—Official secrecy veiled today whatever plans Naval Academy authorities may have for bolstering the Midshipmen's sagging football fortunes next year.

To a variety of rumors that coaching changes impended, Academy officials replied "no decision" had been made on the football staff for 1939 and that reports to the contrary were "absolutely unfounded."

Substance of the rumors was that Lieut. H. J. (Hank) Hardwick, head coach, would be assigned to sea duty next year and that his going probably would involve a change from the graduate-coach system inaugurated in 1934.

Hardwick could not be reached for comment last night, but the office of Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Academy Superintendent, formally denied he had been transferred to sea and said no such order had "even come up for discussion.

Capt. E. W. McKee, Director of Athletics, said:

"Any statements concerning changes in the coaching staff are absolutely unfounded, as the Navy Athletic Association has come to no decision."

Commander Ward P. Davis, Graduate Manager of Athletics, concurred in their statements.

Reports of impending changes began to fly after Navy, in its second year under Hardwick, lost again to Army and defeated only one major opponent, Columbia. Hardwick was assigned here for three years.

Some Academy grads have held that Navy should have a civilian coach instead of a graduate and have mentioned such men as Harry Stuhldreher, Wisconsin coach, and Keith Molesworth, Navy's present backfield coach.

Utah Eleven Accepts Sun Bowl Invitation

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 1 (AP)—The University of Utah officially accepted today an invitation to meet New Mexico University in a football game at the El Paso, Texas, Sun Bowl, Jan. 2.

Theron S. Parmelee, Graduate Manager, said that only the formal approval of the Big Seven Conference was needed now to assure Utah's participation.

Utah and New Mexico hold the championships of the Big Seven and the Border football conferences, respectively.

Georgia Bulldogs To Play 11 Games in '39

ATHENS, Ga., Dec. 1 (AP)—An 11-game schedule was announced today for the 1939 Georgia football team by Dr. W. O. Payne, Director of Athletics.

Two teams not played by the 1938 Bulldogs, New York University and Kentucky, appear on the schedule. New York University will be played in New York Oct. 28.

Georgia also will meet Holy Cross, the contest being scheduled for Athens on Oct. 14.

Sooners' Sharpshooter —By Pap'

HUGH McCULLOUGH
PACED OKLAHOMA TO ITS FIRST BIG SIX FOOTBALL TITLE
O U
4 4
53 OF HIS 84 PASSES FOUND THEIR MARK
A QUARTERBACK, HE SCORED MORE POINTS THAN ANY OTHER PLAYER IN THE CONFERENCE
Pap'

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Son of Coach Chosen Captain Of Brown Team

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1 (AP)—Brown University's revived football hopes today appeared to rest on the shoulders of a father and his son, Head Coach De Ormand (Tuss) and Captain-Elect John McLaughry, one of the outstanding blocking backs in the East.

For the past two seasons the younger McLaughry has been one of the most dependable and durable players on his father's squad and last night his teammates elected him to succeed Capt. Larry Atwell next season.

The Bruins, due to lose only eight members of their 1938 squad, expect next fall's campaign to be one of the most successful in their history.

Young McLaughry started his varsity career as a fullback in 1937 but shifted to quarterback this year. He played almost every minute of every major game, mostly as a blocking back, but against Holy Cross he proved himself a capable runner, passer and kicker. He also is a star track performer and holds the national junior hammer throwing title. Before entering Brown, the captain-elect played football at Moses Brown and at Andover.

At Moses Brown, John was football captain, as his younger brother Bob has been for the past two seasons.

Bob also is preparing for Brown and when he enrolls it is likely his father will duplicate the unusual experience of Alonzo Stagg at Chicago, directing the varsity careers of two sons, Alonzo Jr., now coaching at Susquehanna, and Paul, the Springfield College head coach.

Father-son combinations have been rare in intercollegiate football and Brown, as far as can be learned, is the first major college to honor its coach's son with the captaincy.

Sooners Have Three, Iowa State Four on Big Six Football Team

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 1 (AP)—Oklahoma and Iowa State, which battled it out for the championship, shared a majority of the places on the 1938 all-Star Big Six football team, selected for the Associated Press by coaches, sports writers and other critics.

Iowa State placed four men and the champion Oklahoma Sooners three. Each of the other four schools is represented by one man.

Edward Bock, Iowa State guard, and Charles Brock, Nebraska center, are the only repeaters. Bock, Everett Kischer, Iowa State quarterback, and Gilford Duggan, Oklahoma tackle, were unanimous choices. Roland Young, Oklahoma end; Charles Heileman, Iowa State end, and Hugh McCullough, Oklahoma back, missed unanimous rating by an eyelash. All first team choices won their positions by comfortable margins.

Paul Christman, Missouri's sensational passer, is the only sophomore on the team, and Elmer Hackney, Kansas State fullback, and Duggan, the only juniors.

First Team

Ends—Roland Young, Oklahoma, and Charles Heileman, Iowa State.
Tackles—Gilford Duggan, Oklahoma, and Clyde Shugart, Iowa State
Guards—Edward Bock, Iowa State, and Ferrel Anderson, Kansas.
Center—Charles Brock, Nebraska.
Quarterback—Everett Kischer, Iowa State.
Halfbacks—Hugh McCullough, Oklahoma, and Paul Christman, Missouri.
Fullback—Elmer Hackney, Kansas State.

Second Team

Ends—Don Crumbaker, Kansas State, and John Shirk, Oklahoma.
Tackles—Shirley Davis, Kansas State, and Justin Bowers, Oklahoma.
Guards—James Thomas, Oklahoma, and Ralph Stevenson, Oklahoma.
Center—Jack Kinnison, Missouri
Quarterback—Earl Crowder, Oklahoma.
Halfbacks—Herman Rohrig, Nebraska, and Jack Dodd, Nebraska.
Fullback—Henry Wilder, Iowa State.

Augusta Prelude Finds Golf Vets Meeting Juniors

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 1 (AP)—Veterans whose names for many years have headlined the golfing news of the Nation matched strokes here today with a younger, although equally well known, group of players as a prelude to the $5,000 Augusta Open Golf Tournament.

Gene Sarazen, heading the veterans, selected for his team Denny Shute, Jimmy Hines, Ed Dudley, Harry Cooper, Craig Wood, Henry Picard, Tommy Armour, Tony Manero, and Joe Turnesa.

The youngsters, all under 30 years of age, had Horton Smith as their leader, and included Byron Nelson, Sam Snead, Johnny Revolta, Paul Runyan, Jimmy Thomson, Tony Penna, Dick Metz, Ky Lafoon, and Lawson Little.

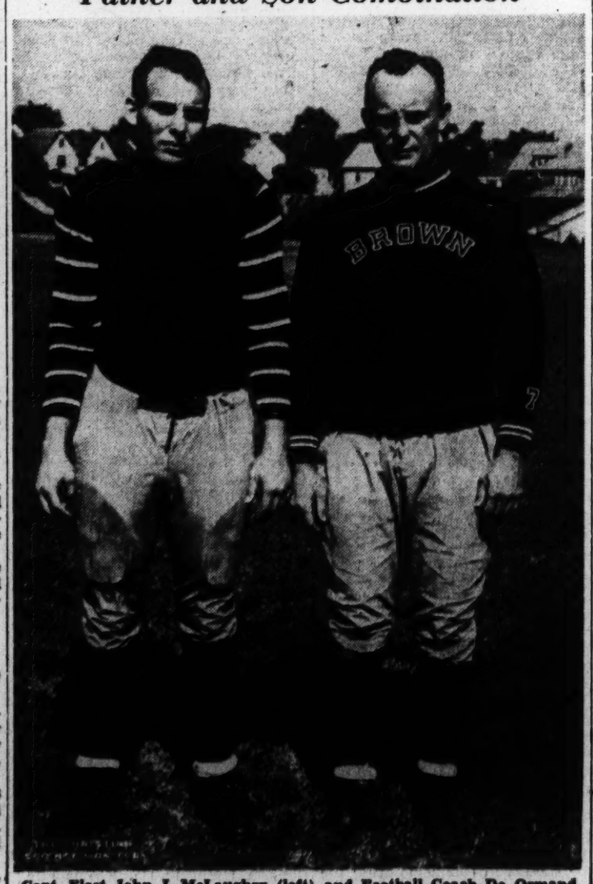
Almost a hundred of the country's top-notch golfers are registered for the Open, which gets underway tomorrow over the par 71 Forest Hills course.

Nelson gave the field a target to shoot at yesterday when, in a practice round, he turned in 31—34 for a 65.

Snead, leading money winner of the year, shot a five below par 66.

Final rounds of the Open are scheduled for Sunday. Eighteen holes will be played on Friday and Saturday and 36 holes on the final day.

Father and Son Combination



Capt.-Elect John J. McLaughry (left) and Football Coach De Ormand (Tuss) McLaughry of Brown University.

Vines Gives U. S. Davis Cup Chance

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 1 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines, back on domestic soil after a barnstorming tennis tour of Caribbean countries with Fred Perry, says the United States has a good chance to keep the Davis Cup another year.

The fact that Don Budge has turned professional "won't hurt too much," Vines said when he arrived with Perry on the Cuban clipper last night.

"I figure it will be just about a toss-up between the United States and Australia next year."

Vines said Gene Mako had improved and should give Bobby Riggs a battle for No. 1 spot on the cup team. Wayne Sabin possibly will play in the doubles, he said.

Budge will make his professional debut against Vines Jan. 3 in Madison Square Garden, New York. Perry and Vines planned to leave by train for New York today.

California Expects Strong Tennis Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Dec. 1—Coach Tom Stow has announced that Herb Goldman, who played No. 5 man last year, will be lost to the University of California tennis team. The senior was forced to drop out after a few weeks of practice because his studies in the law school took up too much of his time.

The squad has closed its fall practice season, in which it has been trying to overcome weaknesses it showed last winter. There will be no group practice till January, when the team will begin work for its initial conference match of the year with U. S. C.

Besides Goldman, Craig Neel is the only player lost from last year's squad. Stow expects the team to be the greatest in the history of the university. It will include Bob Harmon, Bob Peacock, Capt. Doug Imhoff, Bill Hooga, Jack Morris, Jack Smeltzer, Gunny Amonette, and Bob Pellestreau.

National League Basketball

Akron 37, Pittsburgh 34.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

New York Rovers 2, Baltimore Orioles 1.

A. L. Pro Basketball

Kingston 31, Washington 26.

Southeastern All-Star Team Picked for A. P.

ATLANTA, Dec. 1 (AP)—Eight Southeastern Conference teams, headed by Tennessee's high-flying Volunteers, placed representatives on the 1938 all-Star team of the Associated Press.

Coaches and sports writers joined in selecting the 11 players for the honor roll, voting positions to three Tennessee players and unanimously nominating the Volunteer Captain, Bowden Wyatt, for an end berth—the lone candidate receiving full bundle of ballots.

Joining Wyatt on the all-Star lineup were his teammates, Quarterback George Cafego and Guard Robert Suffridge.

L. S. Places Two

Louisiana State University placed two players on the team, with other places going to Georgia Tech, Auburn, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Tulane.

Suffridge was the only sophomore to crash the honor roll. Two juniors were accorded places—Cafego and Ken Kavanaugh, Louisiana State star named at the other end position.

Voting for the center position left little to spare among a trio of outstanding pivot men—Quinton Lumpkin of Georgia, Jack Chivington of Georgia Tech and Sherman Hinkebein of Kentucky, each the captain of his team. Lumpkin polled slightly the most votes, with Chivington just ahead of Hinkebein.

Standout play of Cafego, Mississippi's ace, Parker (Bullet) Hall, Tulane's Warren (Bronco) Brunner and Alabama's Charlie Holm, gave this quartet of ball carriers, kickers, passers and defensive stars a decided edge over other eligibles.

One Repeater

There was one repeater from the 1937 team—Big Eddie Gatto of Louisiana State. For the tackle berths, Torrance (Bo) Russell, Auburn's captain, held a decided advantage over the field. Maurice Holdgraf, Vanderbilt sophomore, and Ray Miller of Tulane gave Gatto a close race.

Milton Howell of Auburn and J. W. Goree, Louisiana State sophomore, pressed Brooks in the votes for the second guard position. Carey Cox of Alabama and Bernie Smith of Tulane received many votes for the center post.

Other backs running well up in the selections were Bert Marshall and Roy Huggins of Vanderbilt; Babe Wood and Len Coffman of Tennessee; Spec Kelly of Auburn; Vic Bradford of Alabama; Jim Fordham of Georgia; Dave Zoeller of Kentucky and Kimble Bradley of Mississippi.

The first team:

First Team	Pos.
Bowden Wyatt, Tennessee	e
Eddie Gatto, Louisiana State	t
James L. Brooks, Georgia Tech	g
Quinton Lumpkin, Georgia	c
Robert Suffridge, Tennessee	g
Torrance Russell, Auburn	t
Ken Kavanaugh, Louisiana State	e
George Cafego, Tennessee	qb
Parker Hall, Mississippi	hb
Warren Brunner, Tulane	hb
Charley Holm, Alabama	fb

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Rose Bowl Game

Southern California vs. Duke, Pasadena, Calif., Jan. 2, 1939. Those are the teams, the place, and the date of the annual Rose Bowl football game between the East and the West this year, or next, if you wish to place it by the date. Unanimously selected by the Pacific Coast Conference as the team best fitted to defend the gridiron honors of the West, the Trojans of Los Angeles lost no time in picking their eastern opponent, and so all the discussion which has been raging as to what teams would meet in that game has been settled in less time than has generally been the case. Now let those who differ as to what teams should or should not have been named acknowledge the selections were good ones and awaiting the playing of the game.

Wide World
Howard Jones
Southern California

Trojans Deserved Honor

For some time the question has been narrowed down to Southern California and California. The team must come from the Conference, and no other eleven in that organization showed form warranting its being considered. The Trojans and Golden Bears finished up tied for the Conference title with six victories and one defeat each. The only league defeat for the Trojans was by a 7-to-0 score at the hands of Washington played under wretched football conditions. California's defeat was at the hands of Southern California 13 to 7, which certainly should offset the Washington loss. If anything more were needed to clinch the Trojans' claim, it seems to me the 42-to-7 victory over U. C. L. A. Thanksgiving Day was plenty. Congratulations to the Trojans and the P. C. C. Committee.

A Fine Eastern Selection

At this writing there are four teams which, on their records, might well have been named to represent the East. They are Duke, Notre Dame, Tennessee, and Texas Christian. But it would be hard to think of naming Notre Dame, as the Irish are to play the Trojans this Saturday, and a so-called "return" game would hardly be the right thing. It also seems to me that an eastern representative should be selected from a college east of the Mississippi River, which would eliminate T. C. U. So the real selection lay between Duke and Tennessee, two splendid football elevens. Either of the two would be a worthy representative; but when you study the results of the games played by the two, it must be admitted that the undefeated, untied, and unscored-on record of Duke deserved the call. And in naming Duke, the Trojans showed that they wanted to meet the best the East had to offer.

No Novelty to Coaches

While it will be an entirely new experience for Duke to play in a Rose Bowl game, it will be nothing new for her head coach. Wallace Wade has on three occasions taken an Alabama eleven to Pasadena. In 1926, his 'Bamas won a thrilling 20-to-19 game from the Huskies of Washington. The next year his eleven played a tie with Stanford, and in 1931 his team won a most decisive victory over Washington State 24 to 0. And Howard Jones of the Trojans coached three Southern California teams which won Rose Bowl games. So when the game is played Jan. 2, there will be seated on the opposite sides of the field two coaches who are directing their teams in one of these games for the fourth time and neither has known defeat. May the better team win.

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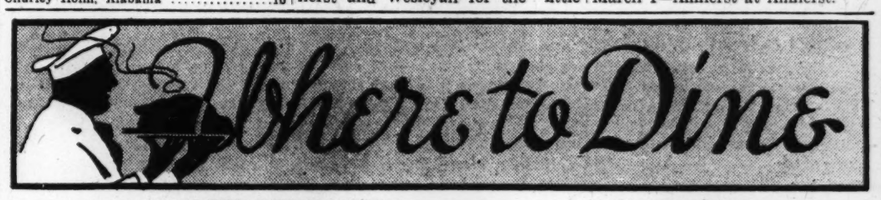
Sport Shavings Here and There

Vines and Perry certainly win and lose from each other with considerable regularity. It will be interesting to see what Don Budge does to them. . . . That was a brilliant record Duke made on the gridiron this fall. Wallace Wade is one coach who will not have to worry about losing his position. . . . Indiana may not have won much glory on the football field this fall; but her famous alumnus—Don Lash—keeps right on winning cross-country championships. Five national titles in a row is good enough for anybody. . . . Minor-league baseball is certainly holding its popularity in the United States when 15,500,000 fans attend the games played in 37 leagues in one season. . . . Wonder what Coach Dorais of Detroit thinks now? Before the Detroit-Santa Clara game he proposed they eliminate the try for the point-after-touchdown; but it was not accepted. Detroit won the game by kicking the point, while Santa Clara failed in its try.

Williams Schedule

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Dec. 1 (AP)—Coach Charley Caldwell today had his Williams basketball squad well advanced for the opening game against Clark here on Dec. 10. The Purple will play 15 games, including home-and-home series with Amherst and Wesleyan for the "little three" title. The remainder of the schedule:

Dec. 16—Middlebury; 19—Bates; Jan. 11—Massachusetts State; 13—Rutgers; 14—Stevens at Hoboken, N. J.; 18—Tufts; 21—Springfield; Feb. 11—Wesleyan; 15—Vermont; 18—Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; 22—Amherst; 24—Boston University; March 1—Amherst at Amherst.



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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Five Bushel Farm

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Three

Andrew, waving them good-by in the snow, felt in a dream, and Mr. and Mrs. Titcomb were figures of a dream, and so was this kind stranger who had happened into the tavern that morning and heard from the landlord his story. He would try to be a good boy as Mrs. Titcomb had told him, and do everything that Mr. Hallet asked, but it was in a daze that he made his farewell to the landlord and walked away beside his unknown companion.

He scarcely noticed the houses, some of clapboard and some still of log. Nor the tall spindling boy in a coonskin cap who joined them, dragging a fair-haired girl on a sled behind him, as they drew near one of the larger cabins on the outskirts of the town, with cleared land stretching well back of it. Indoors, he scarcely noticed the small, rather severe-looking woman who turned to meet him from the table she was laying, nor even the little bear cub which came forward, clumsily playful, to greet the children.

All through the hearty dinner of corned beef and cabbage and bread still warm from the oven, followed by custards and an Indian pudding, Andrew sat, vague and lost, by Mr. Hallet's elbow, scarcely understanding the talk, nor caring who was who.

Sophronia's Chatter

Mr. Hallet and his younger brother Sam talked mostly of oxen and getting out lumber, for Sam was building a house up the river a ways, getting ready to be married in the spring. Mrs. Hallet was asking the children questions about school, and what their teacher, who came from Salem, had worn that morning. John, a quiet boy of about thirteen, left the answering to Sophronia, who was about Andrew's age and who chatted on like a magpie. It was clear to see that she was the pet of the whole family, never happy unless all eyes were upon her.

The Indian boy ate without raising his eyes, more silent even than Andrew.

Somehow the long afternoon passed. It seemed strange to Andrew not to be moving. Like a sleep walker he did the chores that Mrs. Hallet gave him to do, but so vaguely that she looked knowingly at her husband that evening and murmured,

"The boy hasn't the wits he was born with," in a voice low indeed, but loud enough for Andrew to hear.

Mr. Hallet frowned and shook his head, but Andrew didn't care what anyone said. He was tired to the innermost part of his spirit; he hardly heard Mrs. Hallet's insistent voice, nor the yellow-curled Sophronia's magpie chatter when she perched beside him on a stool and smoothing down her skirts began to tell him of all her possessions and successes.

"Lucinda couldn't spell it, and Marybelle couldn't either and then the teacher called on me, and I knew right away. 'C, o, n, s, t, i, t, u, t, i, o, n, constitution,' I said. Andrew, Andrew! Are you listening? Could you have spelled constitution?"

"No," said Andrew dully, his eyes on the fire.

"I know a rhyme about spelling Constantinople. I'll tell it to you. 'Mid a stee, mid a sti, mid a constanti, mid a steeple, mid a stople, mid a Constantinople.' Can you say that, Andrew?"

An Unfair Epithet

"I don't want to," replied Andrew goaded.

Sophronia stuck out her lip.

"You're a nasty mean boy!" she said loudly. "You won't pay any attention to me when I'm trying to be nice to you."

Mrs. Hallet, setting out bowls of milk and cutting bread after a long day's work, looked up irritably.

"The least you can do for your board and lodgings is to try to be polite," she said, her tired face flushing with annoyance. "Don't forget you're a charity boy."

Mr. Hallett and Sam, reading their month-old journals from Boston on the other side of the big room did not hear, but at last Andrew heard.

Slipping from his stool he stood facing Mrs. Hallet.

"My father is the Captain of the brig Fair American, of Providence," he cried. "I'm not a charity boy, ma'am!"

"Captain or no Captain, your father is lost now, and you're a charity boy, just like I said," said Mrs. Hallet, perhaps all the more grimly because she was already a little ashamed of herself.

"Charity Boy, Charity Boy!" mimicked Sophronia.

John Speaks Up

"You shut your mouth, sis!" said quiet John, emerging suddenly from the book he had been reading by the fire. "You let Andrew alone or I'll tell some tales on you you won't like."

"What a way to speak to your mother, John" cried Mrs. Hallet.

"I was speaking to Sophronia, ma'am," said John facing his mother with a stern look on his thin young face that made him resemble his father when angry.

"What's the trouble?" asked Mr. Hallet, roused from his comfortable perusal by the candlestand.

"Just the children squabbling, Ephraim," said Mrs. Hallet quickly. "Come, supper is ready, and we have custard tonight."

She had no wish for the men to know what she had called the new boy. Why had she said that anyway? She was so tired she could scarcely remember how it had all begun. Oh, yes, he had been mean to Sophronia. She did not stop to ask herself what Andrew had done to Sophronia. It was enough that the child who was the apple of her eye, her little girl who looked like a queen and played all day while others worked, it was enough that her treasure had called him a nasty mean boy.

Sleep By the Fire

But John, who was usually so quiet, had looked at her scornfully. It was all Andrew's fault. "He's a trouble-maker," she said to herself bitterly.

So poor Andrew brought hard feelings with him. He had won the dislike of mother and daughter in that house, and through his weariness he felt their hostility. He was glad when early bedtime came, and the family retired to the two rooms behind the quilts, Sophronia to sleep in her trundle bed under her parents' high four-posted one, and John in the other compartment with his Uncle Sam.

Robin Doney and Andrew slept on the floor, their feet to the open fire. It was no new thing to Andrew, now, after four months at crude taverns and ordinaries. For a little time he watched the glow of the embers buried under the ashes for the night. Once he glanced at the Indian boy and found his black expressionless gaze fixed upon him unwinkingly. Then, just as he was falling to sleep, something stirred and pushed against him, and Antic, the little bear cub, snuggled down by his side.

Hessian Franz

It was some days later that a man, following the trampled snow of the road down Hardscrabble Hill, was glad when the forest gave way to fields, and he would see the houses of Happy Valley village lying below him.

He was a man who loved villages and people, who loved the warmth of the hearth, the smell of bread, and the feel of a child leaning breathless against his knee while the clean shavings of pine fell beneath his knife. That knife was famous for two hundred miles—its master called it "Silver Mankin" and often spoke to it and advised it, and asked its advice, too, in the work, and to all the children the knife was as real as its owner.

It seemed a little sad that Hessian Franz should wander up and down the wilderness seeking the warmth of other people's fires, and the pleasure of other people's children, but Franz never was sad himself. He was always whistling or singing bits of German songs under his breath, as he sat like a brownie on the hearth bench.

Because of his fat body and thin pipestem legs some of the boys called him "Pumpkin-on-two-sticks," but that only made Franz laugh till the tears ran out of his blue eyes. Mostly people, old and young, called him "Uncle Franz," and his having been a Hessian soldier was only an added reason for loving him, since everyone knew that he never hurt so much as a fly in all his life, and felt it a compliment to America that Franz refused to leave it when the war was over.

"Who would make toys for the children if Franz and Silver Mankin went away?" he used to ask with his deep throaty chuckle. "In Germany, ach, there are so many people to make toys, but here in America you need Uncle Franz."

Sophronia, out sliding with some friends, was the first to recognize the figure coming down the road.

"Uncle Franz! Uncle Franz!" she shrieked, dropping the ropes of her sled and running uphill towards him. "You must come to our house first! Uncle Franz, me first, me first!"

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Andrew Patterson, travelling with the Bumblebee Titcombs, was so worn out when they reached Maine, that Ephraim Hallet had pity on the boy and invited him to live with his family in their log cabin in Happy Valley village. Andrew's father, Captain of the brig Fair American, had left the boy with the Titcombs in Philadelphia, while he went on a West Indian cruise. Andrew was much distressed when the Titcombs decided to move north, headed for an uncertain destination, because they could leave no directions behind for Captain Patterson to follow when he returned to claim his son.

Drawn by Helen Sewell

"Andrew, Andrew! Are you listening?" cried Sophronia.

The Fun of Poetry

By James Guthrie

1

The Fun of Poetry is treated of here by one who really believes that poetry is fun. He writes in the simplest way, hoping to interest those who have liked poetry, but know little or nothing about the laws that govern it, or how it is written. The quotations are only snatches given by way of illustration, single verses taken from poems which are to be found in almost any good anthology.

As to the writing of verse, the author gives advice gained from his own experience, to encourage the young reader to try his hand at this art and thus discover for himself the pleasure of using words to express ideas with harmony.

"Music, when soft voices die,
Vibrates in the memory."
(Shelley)

When poetry is spoken of, many people think of the poet as a queer sort of man who works only when he feels inclined, and says things that are hard to understand.

How poetry comes to be written is one of those mysteries which nobody ever explains, although every poet must begin somewhere, and find out by doing bad work, how to do good. Sometimes he is a simple man, like Robert Burns, who was a plough boy, and sometimes college-trained, like John Milton, with plenty of books at hand to guide his taste. For, just as a painter learns by looking at pictures, so does a writer by reading books. Both need to have not only a strong love of their art, but of nature as well, because to create something which is their own is what they aim at. They are people who happen to be more than usually interested in that kind of work, bent upon knowing all they possibly can about how to paint and how to write. Their work may not be regarded as useful, in the sense that carpentry or engineering is useful, but, being what they are, they feel that their art is the very best job in the world—a feeling that all skillful people will understand and respect, whatever their hand may find to do.

Take Pleasure in It

We are not expected to devote our whole lives in writing verse; but it is true that with a little attention to its shape and sound, we can put thoughts into the form of verse and, by going on, improve our taste in such things. For, after all, poetry is for pleasure, and we must take pleasure in it ourselves, or nobody will want to read what we write. We must not imagine that a few rhymes at the ends of the lines, or the use of such words as "e'en" or "e'er" make poetry. Nor that ordinary prose divided into separate lines will sound better than itself.

In books about poetry there is a great deal of learning for which we have no space here, but a little poetry reading will teach much, and will also show that long and short vowel sounds are grouped in different ways, and that words run on like a tune. Poetry, written by ear, is intended to be heard, whether we hear it as we read or have it spoken aloud by someone who can bring out the beauty of it. Nobody with the least sense of sound will fail to notice the difference between ordinary conversation and poetry; but what exactly that difference is will only be clear when we know that poetry is made to a pattern in which the same sounds are repeated.

A Pattern of Sounds

You may test this for yourself by trying to fit words of your own to some familiar tune, and see how the tune compels you to keep to its pattern of sounds. The Lyric, which is a song, displays a great variety of patterns, while other forms, such as the Sonnet, are limited by the tradition of the masters.

It follows, from what has been said of tunes, that they suit different purposes. We shall presently compare these verses, or "measures," as they are called, to show what uses they are put to by the poets, and what changes they undergo according to the effect desired. You must know that poems are not written by mere chance, but are the result of forethought and design. Asked how he wrote his poems, a poet once told me that he generally wrote them quickly, and spent the rest of his time altering and polishing them.

The following lines by the Irish poet, W. B. Yeats, may well serve to end this paper:

"I said: 'A line will take us hours maybe;
Yet if it does not seem a moment's thought,
Our stitching and unstitching has been naught.
Better go down upon our marrow bones
And scrub a kitchen pavement, or break stones
Like an old pauper, in all kinds of weather;
For to articulate sweet sounds together
Is to work harder than all of these, and yet
Be thought an idler by the noisy set
Of bankers, schoolmasters, and clergymen
The martyrs call the world."

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, formerly Russian provinces bordering along the Baltic Sea, have issued stamps in commemoration of their twentieth year of independence, within the past month.

Estonia borders the eastern shore of the Baltic Sea and her northern boundary is on the Gulf of Finland. The life of this small state which is about half the size of the State of Indiana has been a varied one. In the 10th and 12th centuries Estonia belonged to Denmark. In 1627 she became a part of Sweden, and in 1710 Russia claimed her as one of the Russian provinces. In February, 1918, when Russia was in a state of turmoil, Estonia declared her freedom and set up her capital at Tallinn. Stamps were issued the same year but they were very plain stamps and poorly printed. The Russian stamps that had been used before by the Estonians were also used, overprinted "Eesti Post."

Latvia is just south of Estonia and also borders on the Baltic Sea. The country is ethnographically Lettish and proclaimed her independence from Russia November 18, 1918. The capital was established at Riga on the Gulf of Riga. The area is about 7,000 square miles more than Estonia and the principal occupations are agriculture and lumbering. The first stamps of Latvia were printed on the backs of German war maps in 1918.

Lithuania joins Latvia on the south and the Baltic Sea on its eastern shore. Lithuania is also known as the country of amber, for pure amber is cast up along the seashore whenever there is a storm on the Baltic Sea. During the 13th century Lithuania was a Russia province but gained her independence and became a Grand Duchy. In 1776 she fell under Russian rule again along with Poland, except the territory known as Lithuania Minor which became part of Prussia. Lithuania proclaimed her independence February 16, 1918, with the first capital at Vilna. Vilna, however, is now under Polish rule and the new capital is at Kaunas. The country is about the size of the State of West Virginia. The first stamps printed in 1918 were plain printed stamps. In 1919 special stamps were printed showing the White Knight "Vytis" and also some of the Russian stamps were overprinted and used as postage.

Poland also was formed in 1918 with her capital at Warsaw. This territory of nearly 150,000 square miles, a little larger than the State of Montana, was formerly in the possession of Russia, Germany and Austria since 1815. Ethnologically the population is about two-thirds Poles, descendents of the ancient Lekhs, a slavonic race. In 1918 stamps for the Warsaw local post were locally printed. In other districts German and Austrian stamps were surcharged for use. The first general issue of stamps came into use in 1919.

Stamps of Other Countries

Belgium will picture a likeness of Prince Albert de Liege on the new set of charity stamps of eight values. New stamps have been issued in connection with the propaganda for the coming International Water Exhibition to be held in Liege during 1939.

Dominican Republic has issued four stamps in commemorating the 400th anniversary of the founding of the University of Santo Domingo. The seal of the university appears as the design of each stamp.

Estonia will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Parnu resort either the latter part of this month or early in January with a set of four stamps on which will be shown the Parnu Casino and bath buildings.

Finland is to issue a new 4-mark stamp in honor of the new post office building at Helsinki, a picture of the post office will be shown on the stamp.

France has issued a most attractive stamp in deep carmine to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Armistice. The design shows the Arc de Triomphe, with marching columns on each side. Prominent among the massed flags are those of France, Great Britain and the United States.

Germany has issued two stamps honoring the opening of the "Gautheatre" at Saarbrucken.

Iceland has commemorated the 20th anniversary of independence with a set of three stamps.

Japan has shown the Horyuji Temple in the design of the new 25 sen brown and light brown stamp. The temple is said to be the oldest wooden structure in the world. In the foreground of the design is the Golden Hall, and in the background the Pagoda of the South.

North Borneo is to issue a new set of stamps about the first of the year picturing a series of animals and birds, etc., peculiar to that country. The designs will include a cockatoo, Murat tribesman, Long-nosed monkey, sea gypsies or Mounted Bajaus, Map of North Borneo, Orang outang, native with blowgun, Dyak tribesman, river scene, Dyak Prao, Mr. Kinabalou, shield and crest of the North Borneo Company and coat of arms.

Russia has issued a set of stamps honoring the Soviet men and women who have won achievements in air records. The designs show schoolboys with model of airplane, a glider in flight, an anchored balloon, a dirigible over Kremlin in Moscow, a parachute jump, landing of a hydroplane, an air balloon in flight, the start of a stratostat and motor transport plane in flight.

Turkey has commemorated the 15th anniversary of the Republic and the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the Latin alphabet with two sets of stamps of six values each.

United States Stamps

The month of December will mark the completion of the Presidential Series of thirty-two stamps. The 24-cent Benjamin Harrison stamp will be sold First Day on Dec. 2, as will the 25-cent William McKinley. The 30-cent Theodore Roosevelt and the 50-cent William Taft will be sold on December 8th. In addition to the regular series, four commemoratives have appeared during the year, the 3-cent Constitution, the 3-cent Delaware, the 3-cent Northwest Territory and the 3-cent Iowa Centenial, making a total of thirty-six stamps issued by our government during the past year. Included in the schedule of new stamps for 1939, will be stamps for the World Fairs at San Francisco and New York; three additional constitution stamps, one picturing the inauguration of Washington as first President, another picturing the first session of Congress and a third the first meeting of the Supreme Court. A stamp in honor of the Pan-American Exposition featuring De Soto is also scheduled to make its appearance during the coming year.

Top to Bottom: Four Belgian Stamps Issued for the 1939 International Water Exhibition in Liege; French Stamp Commemorating Twentieth Anniversary of the Armistice and showing the Arc de Triomphe; (left) New Japanese Issue Picturing Horyuji Temple; (right) German Issue Signalizing Opening of "Gautheatre" in Saarbrucken.

Within Ten Degrees of the Equator

By Paul Sheeline

It was early, eight o'clock in the morning, when the pilot who was to take us through the Panama Canal came on board. A trim white government cutter brought him out to our freighter, the Silversandal, accompanied by 15 West Indian Negroes to man the tow lines.

As soon as they were on board, the Negroes turned their attention to the passengers and crew, greeting them with a deluge of broken English and brandishing postcards, stamps, Panama hats, native shawls, tablecloths, newspapers, and other salable commodities. It was funny to see a tiny yellow Chinese haggling over a postcard with a huge ebony-hued West Indian, neither understanding the other until the clink of cold cash made itself heard. Then, by the process of running through each coin separately, the final price of the sale was decided.

To Gatun Lock

With the complete extra crew on board, we started up the harbor toward the entrance of the canal. It is seven miles from open sea to the Gatun lock. Those seven miles were extremely striking to a New Englander like myself, who had never seen any of the luxurious tropical vegetation prevalent in Panama. A panorama of dense jungle, a potpourri of different varieties of green trees, extended as far as the eye could see on both sides. Pelicans clustered together on the rocks at the edge of the harbor. Unidentifiable tropical birds flew over our heads, uttering strange, shrill, piercing cries. Close inspection of the shore with binoculars brought out the unbounded wildness of the jungle; rotting trunks lying helter-skelter on the ground; a few isolated palm trees rearing their tall, broad-leafed heads out of the dense green background; climbing lianas intertwining among the trees and bringing to mind the swinging vines of Tarzan.

As we approached the Gatun lock our pilot gave orders to stop the ship and reverse the engines. We had been going very slowly ever since we left the anchorage. With such a heavy ship it is difficult to steer with precision—or to stop in a short space. All the responsibility rests in the pilot, and he must see that the proper rate of speed is maintained.

The first set of locks is divided into three parts, each 1,000 feet long and 110 feet wide. Their combined lift brings the ship up 85 feet above sea level.

Ships are not allowed to pass through the locks under their own power, but are towed through by electric mules running on a cog railway. The usual number necessary for a ship such as ours is six, three on each side. But since these are not infallible, and since cables sometimes snap, a huge linked steel chain is placed before each gate as a protection in case a ship should not be able to stop in time. These chains are lowered into the water as the boat goes by.

The Gaillard Cut

After the first set of locks, we passed through Gatun Lake, 144 miles in area, created artificially by damming the Rio Chagres River and other streams. This lake is dotted with a multitude of islands of varying sizes, every one of them crowded to suffocation point with dense undergrowth and foliage. The channel is well marked, and dredged often to permit large vessels to pass. It follows, in general, the old valley of the Rio Chagres.

Passing through Gatun Lake, the vessel entered the Gaillard cut, whose steep, rocky slopes almost hung over the ship. Nine miles further on was the second lock, Pedro Miguel. This is a single chamber, and lowered us 30 feet. One and a half miles beyond that, the Miraflores lowered the boat once more—down to sea level. We were in the Pacific!

To understand fully the greatness of this gigantic piece of engineering one must know a little of the history of the canal, and of the difficulties encountered while digging it.

For three centuries men had been toying with the idea of building a waterway through the narrow Isthmus of Panama, in order to avoid sailing the extra 10,000 miles around South America and treacherous Cape Horn. But the first practical attempt to construct one was made in 1882 by a Frenchman, Ferdinand de Lesseps, a brilliant young diplomat, who had directed the building of the Suez Canal. The gallant experiment came to a disastrous end. It was not until years later (1902) that an American concern decided to try again. In order to do this, the United States had to acquire enough territory on which to build.

The Government of the Republic of Colombia, of which the isthmus was a part, refused to ratify a treaty transferring the rights of the French Canal Company to the United States. Whereupon, the people of Panama revolted, declared their independence, and concluded the treaty themselves. This treaty gave the United States a perpetual lease on a strip of territory 10 miles wide, called the Canal Zone.

Backbone of the Americas

The canal was still, however, far from constructed. Many difficulties still lay in the way of the builders. The most difficult practical problem in engineering was blasting through the backbone of the Americas—the giant range of mountains extending from the tip of North America to the very end of South America. The Gaillard cut, as the incision is called, is even to this day being continually dredged to clear the canal of all the rocks and loose soil washed down by the rain.

To us, with New England landscapes etched on our memories through long years of childhood, the shores of the Panama Canal, with their luxuriance of tropical growth, were beauty spots of enthralling interest. A multitude of strange and exotic animals populate that region. Alligators, disturbed by the passage of the Silversandal, crawled slitheringly off dry logs where they had been sunning themselves, and disappeared with a plop and a swish of the tail. Herons stalked about awkwardly on their stilt-like yellow legs. Hawks and vultures glided around and around, high above the trees, as their keen eyes strove to pick out the faintest morsel of food, hundreds of feet below. Little brilliantly colored birds twittered about overhead, often resting for a minute on the stays of our ship. We might have been 500 miles up the Amazon instead of only a few miles from a busy city.

As soon as we had dropped the pilot, off Balboa, the Silversandal headed out to sea, rocking gently in the Pacific swell, sailing directly into the glorious tropical sunset. Next stop, San Francisco!

Snow in the Evening

Between the last fence post
At the meadow's edge
And the hill where the woods begin,
Blackberries grow wild in the summer,
And Queen Anne's lace.
Now, falling snow trembles against the gray dusk,
Like the beating of white wings,
While slowly each narrow thorn
And tarnished silver disc
Sinks and is forgotten,
Under the mounting white of winter fields.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

There Was a Time

When Black Powder Was the Only Explosive

The first recorded use of black powder was somewhere around 660 A. D., although the Chinese claim they knew all about it centuries before the Christian era—in celebrations with firecrackers. Every boy with a chemistry set knows how to make it by mechanically blending potassium nitrate, charcoal and sulphur. As a propellant in guns it first came into use about 1313. Then about 1627 it became a tool of industry and was used for blasting.

Today we have dynamite, one of the most useful of modern inventions. It was just 92 years ago in Turin that an Italian professor of chemistry, Ascanio Sobrero, discovered nitroglycerin. Then after 20 years, Alfred Nobel, the Swedish researcher, combined this oily, explosive liquid with absorbent materials to make "dynamite."

Often mistakenly maligned by well-meaning people who class all explosives as associates of warfare and crime, dynamite is almost exclusively a peacetime tool—an aid to industry. It cannot be used in guns, bombs and the like, nor can a factory devoted to making dynamite be converted to the making of military explosives. Only a very small percentage of the explosives made in the United States each year (less than 3 per cent) are classed as military.

Because of the high explosive speed of dynamite, were any of the 150 types exploded in a firearm, the gun would be shattered to pieces. Dynamite is the most powerful agent made by mankind. In speed it is second only to light. It has been measured at 18,000 feet per second.

Peace Time Uses

But it is of highest importance for construction of many kinds, for mining, tunneling, submarine blasting, road building, preparing land for farming, ditch digging and a host of other things.

To mine its half-billion tons of coal annually the United States uses more than 60,000,000 pounds of dynamite. Another 50,000,000 pounds goes to loosen iron, gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc ores. About a pound of dynamite is needed for every cubic yard of crushed stone quarried to make the 150,000,000 barrels of cement used each year.

For every mile of modern highway in America 1,000 pounds of dynamite are needed—and for every pound of steel in an American motorcar or skyscraper, a pound of dynamite was required.

Engineers use dynamite to build canals. Pipe lines are laid beneath the bed rock of rivers in deep trenches blasted at one blow. Recently, across the Raritan River near New Brunswick, N. J., 2,700 pounds of dynamite were used to make a 300 foot trench 28-feet wide and 12-feet deep.

Harbors and Dams

Only through the use of dynamite, could many of the harbors of America have been opened to the vessels that ply them now. Without it, the shoals of Hell's Gate would still bar the west end of Long Island Sound from sea traffic, and a dreadnaught on its way to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, would go aground on Diamond Reef, in the lower East River.

In constructing Boulder Dam more than 10,000,000 pounds of dynamite were required and Grand Coulee must have its share also. Between the Colorado River and Los Angeles, a series of 92 miles of 16-foot tunnels must be completed within six years. Without dynamite more than 1,000 years would be needed to finish the work.

It plays its part in art, too. A small but adroit use of dynamite is being made on the cliffside of Mount Rushmore, where Gutzon Borglum is employing it to rough out the figures of his gigantic memorial.

H. B. N.

Scouts Mend Old Toys

As far as Boy Scouts are concerned, Christmas is only a short time off. They have a lot of hard work to put in, and have once again begun to collect old and unwanted toys which they can repair and renew for poor children.

In many parts of England, Scouts carry out this yearly good-turn. In some districts shops are rented where toys can be brought and where they can be put to use again. Here may be seen collections of old and broken train sets, rocking horses, dolls, etc., that have only been in the way at home. Here clever fingers patch them up, so that they may bring happiness to some child when Christmas Day arrives.

Troop rooms, Rover dens and church halls are other places which are used as toy clearing stations, and it is surprising how fresh and smart the rocking horses that had refused to rock, the dolls that had come to bits, and the mechanical mice and bears and dancing men that had lost their springs look after they emerge from the rejuvenating department.

Air Conditioning For Mickey Mouse

The new home of Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck and Snow White is to be completely air-conditioned. Walt Disney, landlord, has just signed a contract with the General Electric Company, so that those who work on the drawings may turn them out in greater comfort. Also, humidity control is highly important in the processes of inking and painting on celluloid.

Approximately 800 people are employed in the studio organization. Their average age is 26, and to cater to the demands of youth there will be tennis courts, lawns, volley-ball courts and a swimming pool.

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Commerce and Finance

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Business and Industry

Average Coverage By Life Insurance In U. S. Is $1,725

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—The importance of life insurance to the United States is indicated by the fact that policies worth $110,000,000,000 are today in effect, according to Julian Price, president of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company of Greensboro, N. C.

Opening the first day's sessions of the thirty-second annual convention of The Association of Life Insurance Presidents at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today, Mr. Price declared that the total amount of life insurance in force represents an average coverage of $1,725 on about 64,000,000 persons.

"While the outstanding total is the largest on record, it is the spread of the protection, rather than its dollar value, that indicates its importance in underwriting human values," Mr. Price continued, estimating that when beneficiaries and policyholders are also considered, the current life insurance coverage extends to 100,000,000 persons in the United States.

In discussing the theme of the convention, 'Underwriting America's Human Values," Mr. Price held that another important aspect of the life insurance policy was its real present value in representing a definite sum available at any time whenever needed.

Social Security Lauded

Leaders in a wide range of activities followed Mr. Price in addressing the convention on the first day of its meeting. Among them were Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation; James L. Ilsely, K. C., Minister of National Revenue of Canada; Thomas Gates, president of the University of Pennsylvania; Ethelbert Ide Low, Chairman of the Board of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, and Dr. Harold M. Frost, Medical Director, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston.

Mr. Stettinius called for greater general security as a means of stabilizing social conditions. Taking as his subject "employee security and social standards in industry," he came out strongly in favor of the Federal Social Security Act, group insurance and increased individual policies.

"Recently, in national legislation, we witnessed the principle of social insurance applied on an unprecedented scale," he recalled. "Without passing on the details of the Social Security Act, and although aware that its machinery may need readjusting, I am convinced that recognition of the principle of social security by the enactment of that legislation represents a great advance—one deeply desired by the people and deserving to be protected by all who cherish the well-being of our social order."

Mr. Stettinius held that the principle of relief was here to stay, declaring that a livelihood must be found for those who cannot work or are unable to find it. He envisaged wide expansion of group insurance, thereby increasing the three-cornered partnership between worker, employer and the insurance companies.

Lower Mortality Rate

Mr. Stettinius ended on a plea for greater social consciousness on the part of industry, asserting that it "can no longer plow a single furrow toward a strictly commercial objective." Instead, he declared, it must manage its affairs "with due regard to the whole field of human relations."

A marked lowering of the national mortality rate, resulting in 85,000 fewer demises this year than in 1937, as indicated by life insurance mortality records, was reported by Dr. Frost.

Dr. Frost also called attention to this year's 20 per cent decline in automobile fatalities as compared with 1937, bringing the national record to the lowest point since 1928. This means 8,000 fewer fatalities than last year, he said, adding, however, that there remained great grounds for improvement.

"To give but one example," he said, "the fatalities from automobile accidents in Providence, R. I., through a proper safety campaign, were reduced 65 per cent in the first seven months of this year."

Mr. Gates, in commenting on the part research had played in aiding insurance companies through reducing the mortality rate, held that schools and colleges could no longer expect the heavy research endowments of the past, and that "support of research in universities was thus becoming more dependent on support based on present income rather than on past accumulation."

Urges More Money for Research

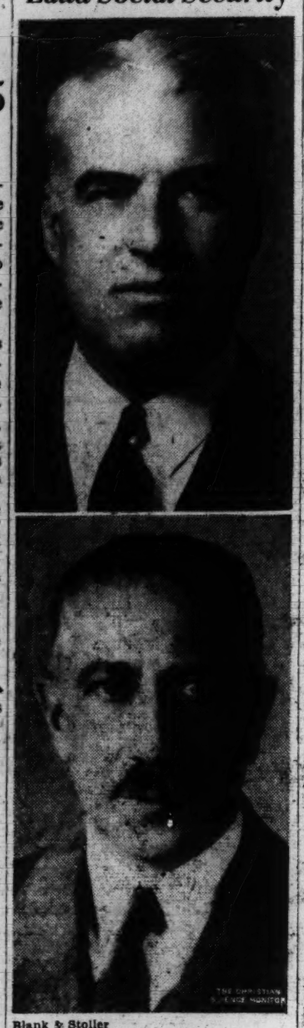
The speaker recommended that such industries as depend upon research for progress should set aside a definite part of their income for that purpose. He, therefore, suggested that the insurance companies do the same, and predicted that their investors would willingly authorize the diversion of relatively small sums to the cause of finding means of making the United States a safer place to live.

Ethelbert Ide Low, taking as his topic "Life Insurance Stewardship," described the care with which life insurance companies protected their stability and the investments of their policyholders.

"How faithfully and well these insurance company directors have lived up to the responsibilities of their stewardship is amply illustrated by an examination of the present financial conditions of the life insurance companies after the last nine trying years—years that have tested the stability and soundness of every financial institution," he declared.

"Our companies have not only paid every obligation in full, but are in sound condition to carry out their obligations for the future. They have been tested and not found wanting."

Laud Social Security



Blank & Stoller

Top: Edward R. Stettinius, Chairman of Board of U. S. Steel Corporation; below: Dr. Thomas S. Gates, President of the University of Pennsylvania.

General Adoption Of Profit-Sharing Urged by Gannett

WASHINGTON (AP)—Frank Gannett, newspaper publisher, told a Senate Committee general establishment of profit-sharing plans deserving the confidence of workers would "mean the dawn of a new day for America."

"If most of our corporations would work out such a policy as I have described," Mr. Gannett said in testimony before the Senate Profit-Sharing Committee, "we would have few strikes, for the worker would understand that to tie up the production of a factory would be to lessen his own reward."

The witness warned, however, that "we should go slow before hampering or changing" the country's basic business system.

"I doubt whether banker management, politician management or labor management would produce anything comparable in its results for the consumer, for labor or for the country as a whole," he added.

Mr. Gannett, who publishes 18 newspapers, outlined a profit-sharing plan he put into effect in his organization in 1936 and which, changed somewhat subsequently, he described as "highly satisfactory."

The organization, he explained, sets aside 10 per cent of the profit of each company after charges and division among the workers on a pro-rata share of their earnings for the preceding five years. He said the wage dividends distributed last year under the plan almost equaled the total dividends on the common stock of all his papers.

"My idea of profit-sharing would apply, of course, only to profits made after fair wages have been paid," he said, "and I can't conceive how sharing in profits would affect in any way the current wage scales."

Approves RFC Loan To Western Pacific

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved a proposal by the trustees of the Western Pacific Railroad Company to borrow $10,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The commission limited the duration of the loan, to two years. The funds will be used to meet a like amount of trustees' certificates falling due Dec. 1. The RFC agreed Nov. 2 to make the loan if the ICC approved.

ICC Asked to Reopen New Haven Proceedings

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Mutual Savings Bank Group Committee asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to reopen the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company reorganization proceedings. The committee sought permission to file a modified plan of reorganization or to modify the principal debtor's plan.

On October 11 the commission announced reopening of the proceedings to permit the principal debtor to file a revised plan by December 31.

Cement Exports Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Cement exports from the United States in October were more than twice as large as those of September, reaching a total of 77,468 barrels, valued at $148,573, according to the Department of Commerce. The September total had been only 37,366 barrels, a figure which nearly equaled the total of 37,227 barrels exported in October, 1937.

Unions Would Not Exempt Learners From Wage Law

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representatives of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. temporarily have dropped their factional dispute to join in an appeal to the Wage-Hour Administration to reject a textile manufacturers' application for an exemption of learners from the minimum wage provision of the law.

The application of silk, rayon and cotton manufacturers would affect about 750,000 workers, labor leaders said.

Sullivan Barkin, representing the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, C I. O., asserted the exemption would "jeopardize the rights of unemployed textile workers to get preference for re-employment." He estimated there were 110,000 experienced textile workers out of jobs.

The pressure for the exemption, he continued, was "from the low wage Southern mills, not the Northern mills."

Mr. Barkin asked wage-hour officials to "prevent the influx of new groups of workers who would threaten the security of trained and skilled workers."

Granting of the exemption, he added, would "undermine fair competition as well as inspire general unrest." He said the prevailing minimum wage in the cotton industry in the North was 34.5 cents an hour, compared with 30 cents in the South, and that in the silk industry it was 37.5 cents in the north and 32.5 cents in the South.

Boris Shiskin, representing the National Council of Textile Unions, A. F. L., said a survey conducted by his organization of mills employing 23,000 workers showed only .75 per cent were classified as learners.

Representatives of the cotton, silk and rayon industries have asked the Wage-Hour Administration to permit payment of 70 per cent of the prevailing minimum wage to learners for a nine-weeks period. They also proposed classifying four per cent of the workers in the total industry as learners.

Mr. Shiskin contended 150,000 textile workers now were unemployed. Training large groups of new workers not previously employed in the industry, he said, would result in curtailing employment opportunities for textile workers now out of jobs.

"The allowance of 4 per cent of total number of workers in a mill as learners for nine weeks makes possible the employment of 24 per cent of the total number of employees at substandard wages on an annual basis," Mr. Shiskin said.

Spokesman for both labor and employers remarked that whatever decision was reached by Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews would set a precedent for other industries. The hearings, concluded Wednesday, were the first conducted by wage-hour officials on exemptions from minimum wages.

Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton Textile Institute, said in proposing continuance of the negotiations that manufacturers "don't want another entering wedge between management and labor."

Administration of the National Labor Relations Act, Mr. Murchison continued, "has been attended unhappily by dissension, conflict, and violence. We want to avoid that."

He also remarked that the textile industry committee would meet here Dec. 14 to consider minimum wage recommendations for the industry, adding "We should not split so hopelessly over what really is minor from the standpoint of solution."

He assured labor representatives the industry had no intention of taking advantage of the leaner exemption adding the industry was not interested in an exemption until minimum wages were set at least above 30 cents an hour.

Substantial Drop In Tin Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World tin production in 1938 shows a considerable decline, according to the November issue of the Statistical Bulletin just published by The Hague Statistical Office of the International Tin Research & Development Council.

In 1937, continues the survey, there was an average quarterly production of 52,100 tons, whereas in the first quarter of 1938 production fell to 43,100 tons, in the second quarter to 39,200 tons and in the third quarter to 32,300 tons. World production in September, 1938, amounted to 10,200 (19,400) tons.

Apparent tin consumption shows the same trend. The quarterly average for 1937 was 49,700 tons, in the first quarter of 1938 consumption declined to 41,000 tons, in the second quarter to 40,000 tons, and in the third quarter to 34,300 tons. World apparent consumption in September amounted to 13,000 (18,400) tons.

Union Electric Granted Right to Sell Stock

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has authorized the Union Electric Company of Missouri to sell new $5 preferred stock to refund its outstanding 6 per cent and 7 per cent preferred stock.

The company, which operates in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, now has outstanding 90,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock, and 40,000 shares of 6 per cent preferred stock.

The new preferred will enable the company to save an estimated $220,000 a year on preferred dividends.

The company also received permission to sell $13,000,000 worth of short term notes. Dillon, Read & Co. heads the underwriting sydicate.

Receives Bus Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Orders have been received by the American Car and Foundry Motors Company for 16 motor omnibuses. The Chicago Railway Company ordered six of the vehicles; the Chicago City Railway Company, four, and the Bee Lines, Inc., of Rockville Centre, L. I., six.

SEC Gets Integration Plans Of Com & Southern, Assoc. Gas

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Securities Commission received today last-minute programs for reshuffling $14,000,000,000 worth of utility industry assets.

All but a few companies had submitted proposals for integrating their operations in advance of the deadline fixed by William O. Douglas, SEC chairman.

"We confidently expect to know the intention of every company in the industry by midnight," Mr. Douglas said.

Three more big systems were reported to have filed yesterday, leaving only some smaller ones, and a secondary plan by a subsidiary (American Power & Light Co.) of a larger one to come in today.

Yesterday's additions were the following:

The $488,000,000 American Gas & Electric Co., the $1,194,000,000 Commonwealth & Southern Corp., and the $1,037,000,000 Associated Gas & Electric Co.

C. & S. Plan "Confidentially"

Both the last two corporations have figured prominently in disputes with Administration agencies. Howard C. Hopson, a former officer of Associated, has frequently been involved in controversies, and Wendell L. Willkie, President of Commonwealth & Southern, has carried on long and bitter conflict with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Associated Gas, in making public here full details of its integration plans, declared that it was striving to comply with public opinion and the spirit of the Holding Company Law.

Commonwealth & Southern described its report to the SEC as "confidential," and would give no information, but reliable Wall Street sources reported that Mr. Willkie termed any plan for integration of Southern properties of Commonwealth unfeasible until an agreement with T. V. A. was reached.

However, Mr. Willkie was said to have repeated his recent public offer to sell any or all Commonwealth's Southern properties to the TVA at appraisals determined by the SEC.

He also was said to have suggested a definite plan for integrating Northern properties of the system in compliance of the law, and to have promised co-operation in working out a Southern plan.

The act requires not more than one intermediary stage of holding companies between the top holding company and operating companies, and either physical interconnection, or approximate geographical contiguity of operating companies. A holding company is defined as one owning 10 per cent or more of voting stock in a subsidiary company.

Two Groups for C. & S.

Mr. Willkie was said to have proposed dividing all Commonwealth & Southern properties into two groups—Northern and Southern.

The Northern group is based upon Consumers Power Co., Commonwealth's huge Michigan operating unit. Other chief companies were Ohio Edison Co., Pennsylvania Power Co., Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Co., and Central Illinois Lighting Co.

Leftover companies would be appropriately "swapped" with subsidiaries of other systems of equivalent size to round out contiguous interconnected territory.

Financial sources reported both the Commonwealth and American Gas & Electric would like to integrate mid-west operating companies with Midland United Corp., now in reorganization, but serving well developed Indiana rural territory.

Commonwealth & Southern Corp. of Delaware would be top holding company and Commonwealth & Southern Corp., of New York, a mutual service company.

All the southern properties are interconnected.

They include: Georgia Powers Co., South Carolina Power Co., Gulf Power Co., (in Florida), Mississippi Power Co., Alabama Power Co., and Tennessee Electric Power Co.

Associated's Two Systems

Associated Gas also proposes two separate operating systems in its plan—a middle Atlantic system, and a southern group.

The plan calls for the elimination through merger or consolidation of about 112 companies, reducing the present 172 companies (previously reduced from more than 500) to 60.

Later on, Associated would have only three holding companies, a top holding company, controlling two mid-holding companies, in turn controlling the operating companies.

The plan stated the company's belief that it was in accord with the aims of the holding company act and in the interests of investors, consumers and the public.

Twenty-four other present operating companies whose properties are chiefly in the middle west and southwest would be up for swapping or for sale, if not permitted to remain in the two main systems.

The system's water companies would be reduced from 43 to 12 and placed under one company, Northeastern Water and Electric Corp. United Coach Co., they proposed, would own eight transportation companies, leaving two not so owned.

The water and transportation companies are reasonably "incidental" to an integrated gas and power system, the Associated Company contends.

U. S. to Negotiate Supplementary Trade Agreement With Cuba

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, gave formal notice of this Government's intention to negotiate a supplementary trade treaty with Cuba.

Beginning Jan. 3, he said, the commission for reciprocity information will begin public hearings on whether there shall be new concessions or tariff reductions. Sugar, tobacco, tobacco products, rum and potatoes are the only Cuban products up for consideration.

At Havana, Col. Fulgencio Batista, chief of the Cuban army, said he expected the negotiations would result in concessions for United States products and a reduction of the United States tariff on Cuban sugar.

The agreement, to be negotiated under the regular machinery of the Reciprocal Trade Act, would supplement the 1934 reciprocal trade treaty which remains in force.

Interested parties have until Dec. 24 to file briefs and applications for appearance before the committee.

Bank Clearings Drop 3.1 P. C. Below 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—The Thanksgiving holiday took a large chunk out of bank clearings in the five-day week ended Nov. 30, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Turnover in 22 leading cities dropped to $4,463,501,000, or 18 per cent less than the $5,463,146,000 in the full week preceding and 3.1 per cent below the $4,604,181,000 in the comparable five-day week of 1937.

New York transactions totaled $2,686,427,000 compared with $2,767,958,000 a year ago, while the aggregate for outside centers was $1,777,074,000, against $1,836,233,000.

Prominent percentage gainers over last year included Omaha, up 12.1, Boston 11.2, and New Orleans 9.3. On the minus side were Buffalo, down 17.4 per cent, Detroit 9, and Pittsburgh 8.9.

Volume of $244,000,000 at Chicago represented a drop of 11.8 per cent from the $276,500,000 in the like 1937 week.

British American Oil Co. Sells New Stock in London

TORONTO (CP)—Sale of 150,000 Treasury shares of British American Oil Company stock to Robert Benson and Company, London, at $20 a share, has been announced. The transaction secured $3,000,000 additional working capital for the company without disturbing the Canadian market.

Proceeds will be used to pay for increasing capacity of the Montreal refinery, building a new refinery at Calgary, improving distribution facilities of the company and extending crude oil producing interests.

Employment in Canada Curtailed During October

OTTAWA (CP)—Employment in Canada at Nov. 1 was considerably curtailed from Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, 1937, and although the loss was seasonal in character it exceeded the average decline in the last 17 years, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Data furnished the bureau by 11,049 leading industrial establishments throughout the Dominion showed a pay roll aggregating 1,100,263 persons on Nov. 1 compared with 1,120,068 at Oct. 1 while the 10,463 employers reporting for Nov. 1, 1937, had staffs totaling $1,194,137.

Chamber Attacks Huge N. J. Tax On Intangible Assets

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 1 (AP)—The New Jersey Chamber of Commerce and a group of corporation lawyers opened a double-barreled attack today on the attempts of cities to collect huge taxes on the intangible assets of more than 150 national corporations which have registered offices in this State.

Three large cities alone have made last-minute claims for almost a third of a billion dollars in taxes on more than five billion dollars in personal property assessments for 1937 and 1938.

State Chamber President Robert T. Bowman said in a statement that "irresponsible and reckless administration of the personal property tax laws by municipal governments, with attendant indiscriminate increasing of the tax load on personal property, will ruin New Jersey as an industrial state."

He said the chamber was "preparing to take steps to safeguard the interests of New Jersey business and New Jersey employees."

A group of New York and New Jersey corporation lawyers studied a suggestion that the Federal courts be asked to enjoin the levies as a violation of the due process clause of the Constitution.

As the deadline for filing 1937 tax claims passed last midnight, the latest figures available on the claims for 1937 and 1938 were:

Jersey City—Total of $199,974,804.24 taxes sought on a combined assessment of $4,362,881,084 against 135 corporations.

Newark—Total of $25,945,560 taxes sought on a combined assessment of $648,639,000 against 20 corporations.

Paterson—Total of approximately $3,600,000 taxes sought for 1937 on an assessment of approximately $74,000,000 against two corporations.

Camden and other cities previously had acted.

Officials of Mayor Frank Hague's Jersey City administration said the claims represented "fair taxation on the intangible property represented by these corporation agencies which have offices in Jersey city under their plan to escape taxation in New York."

Power Production 5.7 P. C. Above 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States for the week ended November 26 totaled 2,183,807,000 kilowatt hours, a drop of 3.8 per cent from 2,270,296,000 in the preceding week but 5.7 per cent above 2,065,378,000 in the comparable 1937 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The break in the recent week-to-week rise to new production peaks was attributed to the Thanksgiving holiday.

With the exception of a 1 per cent decline in west central states, the Institute reported the following percentage gains over last year according to major geographic areas: New England 12.4, Middle Atlantic 5.8, Central Industrial 4.6, Southern States 6.6, Rocky Mountain 4.6, Pacific Coast 6.2.

Street Keenly Following SEC Charge Against Transamerica

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Outcome of the SEC complaint against Transamerica and other Giannini companies announced last week will be watched with much interest by Wall Street when it comes to action on Jan. 16. The question-mark is whether the Washington authorities are out to get Mr. Giannini or whether the complaint is routine and technical.

The stock market on Saturday seemed to say that it was more than routine or technical, for on the news of the complaint, the stock of Transamerica, which is the top holding company of the Giannini banking empire, dropped 25 per cent in value on the New York Stock Exchange. It closed Friday at 9¼, opened Saturday at 7¼ and closed at 6¾ on the biggest turnover of any stock on the board.

The gist of the complaint, which fills 21 pages, is that Transamerica Corporation in filing a registration for listing on the New York Stock Exchange failed to disclose certain important facts about the management, and also that its financial statement deceptively failed to make adequate allowance for certain losses by setting up adequate reserves.

Growth of Giannini Chain

The curious thing about the complaint, however, is that most of the alleged misdeeds occurred quite some time ago. The SEC has the habit of digging up pretty old stories of financial misdeeds, and there may be nothing significant in the fact that the complaints go as far back as 1930. However, certain recent events may put a different light on the matter.

Since 1933 Mr. Giannini has been rather unusual among bankers in his sympathy with the New Deal. For a time there were no complaints, exposures, or investigations of the giant Giannini interests. Last spring, however, the National Labor Relations Board found fault with the big Bank of America National Savings and Trust Association which owns a chain of banks in California.

The Giannini business started with a little "Bank of Italy" in the Italian section of San Francisco. After the 1906 fire Mr. Giannini put a sign over the ruins of his bank saying "This bank will be rebuilt for business as soon as the bricks cool." The bank became a nucleus of a California chain, and its name was subsequently changed to Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association.

Transamerica was formed around 1929 and acquired control by exchange of shares. It then acquired control of the Bank of America at 44 Wall Street, and when this bank was merged with National City, Transamerica acquired about an 8 per cent interest in the latter.

Curbing Mr. Giannini

Banking laws and trends have curbed the ambitions and projects of Mr. Giannini. Under the Banking Act of 1933, requiring the divorce of commercial from investment banking, Transamerica had to shed its interest in the investment affiliate of Bank of America, i. e., Bancameria Blair, by Nov. 29, 1938. In addition, Transamerica distributed to stockholders in 1937 all but 42 per cent of its holdings of Bank of America N. T. & S. A., but retained control.

New laws against bank holding companies, of which the Giannini system is the largest, were prepared for the last Congress but not passed, and will be brought up again. Last January President Roosevelt made a surprise attack on bank holding companies, and at the time Transamerica had divested itself of 58 per cent of its Bank of America N. T. & S. A. interest Mr. Giannini remarked that he thought the day of the bank holding company was over. The Banking Act of 1933 provided that a holding company affiliate might not vote the shares of a member bank of the Federal Reserve System unless it first got a permit from the Federal Reserve Board.

Jurisdictional Conflict

An interesting jurisdictional conflict may be touched off by the SEC's complaint. It criticizes the accounting of some of the banks in the Giannini system and thereby steps on the toes of the Comptroller's office, which is responsible for the supervision of the national banks.

There is a curious, though slight, resemblance between the present political troubles of the Giannini system and that of the Van Sweringen railroad empire. Transamerica is the Alleghany Corporation of the banking world. The SEC has recently been investigating the bookkeeping of Alleghany Corporation. It sold its Pere Marquette holdings to Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. But lest the C. & O. run afoul of the Interstate Comerce Commission for buying another railroad, the Alleghany Corporation merely carried the sale on its books as an option contract. This allowed it to continue carrying its Pere Marquette stock at cost instead of at the much deflated value at which C. & O. took it. The SEC said "mark it down and your surplus won't look so fat," a suggestion something like the one made to Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation a few months ago which forced that corporation to suspend common dividends.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est) 1,500,000
Previous day 983,800
1938 volume to date 269,955,583
1937 volume to date 381,746,485

Stock Market Is Generally Lower In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Buyers exhibited a waning appetite in today's stock market and leading issues backed down fractions to a point or so.

There were few weak members of the list, although steels, motors and specialties gave ground rather easily. Selected rails, utilities and farm implements edged forward.

While attempts to get prices on the upward track met with scant success for the most part, extreme losses were shaded in the majority of cases near the final hour. The pace lagged on the retreat, transfers being at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 shares.

Wall Street was still in a cheerful mood following the collapse of the French general strike. Helpful also were signs the flattening out of the domestic trade line would not exceed normal expectations. Year-end income tax adjustments and profit-taking on yesterday's run-up provided the principal market handicaps, brokers said.

The going was a bit rough for shares of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Boeing, American Smelting, Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville, and Santa Fe.

Resistant were North American, International Harvester, Loft, Southern Railway, Great Northern, Monsanto Chemical, U. S. Gypsum, and International Telephone.

Backward in the curb were American Gas, Electric Bond & Share, Lockheed, and Pantepec Oil. Posting small advances were Aluminum Co., American Cyanamid "B," and Atlas Plywood.

Bonds Irregular

Bond market trends were mixed in late trading today, but a considerable number of corporate liens managed to hold moderate gains scored in early dealings.

Profit selling encouraged by yesterday's substantial rise left its mark on various rails and a scattering of industrial and utility issues. Low yield bonds were firm. U. S. Governments were steady at 3-32s lower to 2-32s higher.

Up fractions to around a point at the start of the final hour were International Telephone 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, M-K-T 6s of '62; United Drug 5s, West Shore 4s and Wabash first 5s of '39.

Losses ranged from 1 to around 3 in loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago Great Western, Pere Marquette, Southern Pacific and Nickel Plate.

Western Union issues were under pressure, with the 4½s of '50 down about 4, the 5s of '60 off more than 2, and the 5s of '51 down 1½.

In the foreign division small gains were scored by Italian obligations, while German Government issues were a little lower. German General Electric 6½s of '40 moved up about 3½.

Wheat Prices Rise On British Buying

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 (AP)—Announcement of British purchases of a considerable quantity of United States Surplus Commodity Corporation wheat holdings ran Chicago wheat prices up 1½ cents late today.

The purchases were not on behalf of the British Government, but of millers, it was stated. No estimates of the total were given, although talked of as about 10 per cent of the annual British imports.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅝-1½ cents higher compared with yesterday's finish, Dec. 63⅛-63, May 66⅜-½, corn ⅜-⅝ up, Dec. 47⅝, May 51⅜-½, and oats ⅛-¼ advanced.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

LONDON: Prices were well maintained in the stock market today as traders generally expressed satisfaction over outcome of the French general strike. Transatlantics ended mostly a shade forward. Kaffirs, coppers, oils and rubbers held steady. Rayon shares were strong spots in the industrial group. British funds improved. Japanese loans moved higher.

Paris: International issues sagged in the bourse today. Rentes ended 30 centimes higher to 70 lower and Bank of France lost 105 francs. Suez Canal dipped 295 francs and Royal Dutch 93.

Liverpool: Scarcity of tenderable grades of wheat for December delivery advanced futures ¼ to ½ penny. The market was irregular early on lower offerings of Manitobas.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Dec.	.61⅞	.63¼	.61¾	.63½	+.01⅝
May	.65½	.66⅝	.65¼	.66⅝	+.01¼
July	.65⅞	.66⅝	.65⅝	.66⅝	+.00⅞
Corn					
Dec.	.47⅛	.47¾	.47⅛	.47⅝	+.00⅝
May	.51¼	.51⅝	.51	.51⅝	+.00⅜
July	.52	.52½	.51¾	.52⅜	+.00⅛
Oats					
Dec.	.25⅝	.25⅞	.25⅝	.25⅞	+.00¼
May	.27⅛	.27⅜	.27⅛	.27¼	+.00⅛
Rye					
Dec.	.39¾	.40¼	.39¾	.40¼	+.00½
May	.43¾	.44⅜	.43¾	.44⅜	+.00⅝

Bank of France Statement

PARIS, Dec 1 (AP)—Bank of France statement as of Nov. 26 (in millions of francs): Gold reserve 87,264, unchanged; balances abroad 861, decrease 1; negotiable bills bought in France 1,462, increase 59; advances against securities 3,739, decrease 232; discounted commercial bills—France 11,620, increase 444; temporary advances to state 20,627, unchanged; circulation 106,797, decrease 581; total credit to current account 38,124, increase 340; 30-day advances against Government securities 1,558, decrease 493. Ratio of gold to sight liabilities 60.21 per cent compared with 60.13 last week. Rate of discount 2½ per cent.

Sugar Futures

(By Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
N. Y. Jan. No. 3		2.07b	2.06a		....
Wld. Mar. No. 4	1.08	1.08½	1.07	1.08½	....
Wld. Sept. No. 4	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½	+.01

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	60½	60	60½	Nov 30
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½a)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	46	46	46	Nov 30
12¾	6⅛	Adams Exp (.10e)	4	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1⅞e)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	Nov 29
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	*4	27⅝	27	27⅝	....
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	13	63⅝	62½	63¼	+ ¼
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	7	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	6	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Alleghany Corp	8	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	8½	Alleghany pf xw	3	11½	11½	11½	....
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	6	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	12	11¾	12	Nov 30
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
29¾	14⅜	Allegheny-Ludl Steel	21	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Nov 29
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	186¾	185	185	—1⅛
12¾	7	Allied Kid (⅛)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Nov 30
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (¾e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	....
13½	4½	Allied Stores	16	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
70½	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	65½	65	65	Nov 26
55⅜	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½))	53	47¾	46	46⅝	— ⅜
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅜	— ⅝
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	....
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Nov 23
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	9	71½	71	71	—1
28⅜	23	Am Ag Ch Del	3	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	6	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ¼
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	10	48	46	48	+2
105½	70¾	Am Can (4)	3	97½	97½	97½	—1
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Nov 26
34⅝	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	8	30	29	29	+
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	48	48	48	Nov 30
23¾	9½	AmChain&Cbl (.70e)	*3	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ¾
115	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	115	115	115	Nov 15
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	*1	122	122	122	— ½
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	3	8	8	8	Nov 29
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	6	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
14⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	3	4⅜	4⅜	4½	....
7¼	4	Am European	1	6½	6½	6½	Nov 30
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
20⅝	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	13¾	13½	13½	....
26¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	6	17⅜	16¾	16¾	— ⅝
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	3	8½	8½	8½	Nov 30
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	Nov 29
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	....
36	12	Am Hide&L pf (¾k)	1	30	30	30	Nov 30
44¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	43⅞	43½	43⅞	Nov 30
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	....
20¼	13⅛	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
8¾	4½	Am International	2	7¼	7	7¼	Nov 30
29⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	8	26	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
79	44	Am Locomot pf	3	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	4	15¾	15⅜	15¾	....
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	4	4½	4	4	Nov 30
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	119	119	119	Nov 28
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	19	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
47¾	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	2	39¾	39½	39½	— ½
41⅞	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (2½k)	1	34½	34½	34½	— ½
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	51	16⅞	16½	16⅝	....
24⅛	13½	Am Roll Mill	26	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅞
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	2	72½	72	72	....
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	....
23½	7⅛	Am Seating	4	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
58⅜	28½	Am Smelt & R(2¼e)	20	52⅞	51¼	51⅜	—1¼
139	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	4	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	— ⅜
61½	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60	60	60	Nov 22
38	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	22	33¼	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅛
11¾	6⅞	Am Stores	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	2	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	1	23⅛	23½	23⅛	— ¾
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	....
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	....
150	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	149	148½	148⅞	....
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	6	83¾	83⅜	83⅜	— ⅜
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	5	86¾	85¼	85¼	—1
151¼	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	141½	149½	149½	— ½
7½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	5	8	7¾	7¾	....
16⅛	4	Am Water Wks	17	13	12¼	12¼	— ½
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Nov 29
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
45	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	37¼	37	37¼	Nov 30
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	Nov 9
42½	21	Anaconda (½e)	54	34¼	33½	33⅝	— ½
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	1	55	55	55	Nov 28
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	*8	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅜
20½	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	16	16	16	Nov 30
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	....
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Nov 28
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Nov 30
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	....
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	6	44	43	43	+1
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	2	57	57	57	Nov 7
53¼	24¼	Armstrong Cork	3	51⅞	51	51	— ⅞
13	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	*2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	....
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	2	7½	7½	7½	Nov 30
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	8	10½	10	10⅜	— ¼
67⅛	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	71⅛	71½	71⅛	Nov 10
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf	1	63	63	63	Nov 15
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	35	35	35	Nov 30
44⅞	22¼	Atch T & S F	28	39⅛	37¾	38½	— ¼
72	40	Atch T & SFpf(3½e)	6	64¼	63½	63½	....
29⅞	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	11	26¾	25¾	25¾	....
8¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Nov 29
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Nov 29
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	8	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅜
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	Nov 29
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
48⅛	38⅛	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	44½	44½	44½	Nov 30
68	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	2	65⅜	63	63	Nov 28
8	4½	Atlas Tack	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	Nov 29
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	4¼	4	4¼	+ ½
4½	2	Aust Nichols	23	4¾	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
7⅝	2½	Aviation Cor(.18½e)	68	7¼	7	7	— ⅛

B

15¼	5	Bald Loco ct	17	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	29	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	8	8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	30½	30½	30½	Nov 26
23¾	12½	Barber Asphalt	7	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ¾
14	5	Barker Bros	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	13	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	2	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ¼
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	7	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
102	90½	Bea Cream pf ww(5)	1	99	99	99	Nov 10
115¾	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	115¾	115½	115¾	Nov 22
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	....
33	7½	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Nov 4
25⅜	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	13	22¾	22¼	22¼	+ ¾
29¾	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	2	20¼	20¼	20½	....
56	26⅛	Best & Co (2.32½e)	2	51⅞	51⅝	51¾	— ¾
77⅜	39¾	Beth Steel	83	72⅞	71⅛	71⅛	—2
18½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	112⅝	112½	112½	Nov 30
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	2	24⅜	24	24	....
24½	9¾	Black & Decker(½e)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
19¾	10½	Blaw-Knox	8	16⅞	16¼	16½	— ⅛
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	50	32¼	31	31⅝	— ⅜
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	2	26	26	26	+ ½
14¼	9	Bond Stores	5	12¼	12⅛	12¼	Nov 30
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	38	17⅛	17	17⅛	....
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	27	31	30¼	30½	— ¾
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	....
28	14	Bower Roll Bear(1e)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Nov 30
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	1	6	6	6	Nov 30
14½	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	15	13	12¾	13	....
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	28	30½	29⅛	29⅜	— ⅝
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	2	38	38	38	Nov 14
42¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	42	42	42	Nov 30
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
12	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
14¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	36	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
46⅛	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	16	45	44½	45	+1½
23⅜	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	12	18½	18	18	— ¼
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	8	33⅜	33	33	Nov 21
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (1e)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13½	— ⅜
13⅜	5⅛	Bucyrus-Erie	3	11	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
7¼	3¼	Budd Mfg	25	6¼	6	6¼	....
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
25¾	13¼	Bullard Co	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
39	15½	Bullova Watch (3e)	2	33½	33	33½	Nov 30
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	3	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(1½e)	16	18¾	18½	18¾	....
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	4	7¾	7⅝	7¾	Nov 30
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	21	21	21	Nov 22
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	4	12½	12	12½	Nov 30
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Nov 29

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	2	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	+2⅜
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	5½	Calumet & Hec (¾e)	*3	8¼	8¼	8¼	....
20½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¾e)	42	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
8¼	5	Canadian Pacific	49	6⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	2	34	33½	34	+ ½
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	Nov 29
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	1	3½	3½	3½	....
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	5	88½	88½	88½	—1½
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tractor (3)	23	46½	46	46	....
106⅜	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	104	104	104	+1
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	24	22¼	22	22	— ⅜
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	96	96	96	Nov 21
16½	13¼	Celotex Corp	12	14¼	13½	13½	— ½
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	7	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	2	Cent Foundry	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	4	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	11	7⅜	7	7	— ¼
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	2	4½	4½	4½	Nov 25
59¼	36½	Cerro de Pas (4)	14	46½	45¾	46⅛	— ¼
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	6	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ¼
33¼	18	Champ Pap & P	2	31	30¾	30¾	+ ½
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	33	35¼	34½	35⅝	— ⅛
80	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	81½	80½	81½	— ⅛
48½	27½	Ches Corp (4.70e)	4	41¼	41	41¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Chi & E Ill	3	½	⅛	½	Nov 29
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Nov 29
1⅜	¾	Chi & N West	7	⅞	¾	¾	....
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅞	2¾	2¾	....
1½	¼	Chi Great West	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Nov 30
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	....
13⅛	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	2	12	12	12	Nov 30
1	¼	Chi M St P & P	5	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	3	⅞	¾	⅞	— ⅛
19	6¼	Chi Pneu Tool	5	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
39¾	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	37	37	37	Nov 28
47	37½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	Nov 28
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	½	⅛	½	Nov 26
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	Nov 30
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	....
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅝
19¼	12	Chick Cos Oil (¾e)	1	14½	14¼	14¼	Nov 29
13½	3¼	Childs Co	1	12	12	12	— ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	80	81½	78⅞	80¼	—1¼
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	3	10	10	10	....
5½	2	City Stores	13	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	— ⅜
28⅛	10⅝	Clark Equip (½e)	2	20	20	20	—1
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	1	28	28	28	+ ½
60¼	32½	Climax Moly (.90e)	23	57	56½	56½	+ ⅜
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabody (.85e)	4	22¾	22½	22¼	— ¼
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	*1	130	130	130	....
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	11	61	61	61	Nov 30
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (½a)	8	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
104	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	104	103	104	Nov 30
39¾	13½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	32⅜	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
23⅞	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	20	19½	19½	....
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1½e)	3	16½	16½	16½	Nov 30
23⅝	13	Col Br'cast B (1½e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Nov 30
67⅝	51⅝	Col Gas & El	46	7	6⅞	6⅞	....
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	78	77	77¾	+ ¾
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	2	15⅜	15½	15⅝	Nov 30
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	30	30	30	Nov 30
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	96	96	96	+ ¾
89⅞	22	Comi Credit (4)	*10	57¾	57¼	57⅝	— ⅜
108½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	108	107½	107½	Nov 25
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	14	62⅜	61¾	61⅝	— ¼
112½	90	Comi Inv cv pf (4½)	1	109	109	109	+ ½
12¼	6⅞	Comi Solvents	6	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛
2¼	1	Com'with & South	50	1⅝	1½	1⅝	....
55¾	25	Com & South pf (3)	6	48	46½	47½	+2½
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	115	26⅝	26⅝	26½	+ ⅛
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Nov 30
29	15	Congol-Nairn (¾e)	1	27	27	27	+ ½
8⅜	6	Congress Cigar	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Nov 25
26⅜	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	46	26½	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅜
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
34¼	17	Cons Edison (2)	98	30⅜	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
104	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	3	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
12	4½	Con Film In pf (1k)	19	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
7⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
10⅜	7	Consol Oil (.80)	28	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
7½	2¼	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3½	3½	3½	....
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	....
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	—2
95¾	78	Consum Pow

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

British Attempt To Retard Flow Of Gold to U. S.

NEW YORK, (AP)—Wall Street foreign exchange experts see evidence the British equalization fund is selling dollars here and abroad and supporting the pound sterling and French franc, presumably an effort to stem the flow of gold from London to New York.

The equalization fund—a huge pool of gold and currency managed by the British Treasury to control the international value of the pound—operates with extreme secrecy, but exchange experts here say its operations may be seen at times quite clearly.

Foreign exchange dealers here said they would watch with interest to see whether British control would continue to attempt to hold the pound and franc at present levels. In November, up to and including Saturday, the United Kingdom sent $150,000,000 gold to the United States; $562,000,000 the previous month; and $521,000,000 in September.

Local estimates of the remaining working capital of the British fund in gold range from $675,000,000 to under $500,000,000, and there is difference of opinion as to how effective control could be in the foreign exchange market without further allotments of gold.

Unofficial sources attribute the unparalleled flow of the yellow metal to this country largely to fear of European international developments. A large amount recently has been transferred into American dollars for investment or hoarding in this country, they said.

Banking sources say that purchase by foreigners of American paper currency for hoarding continues in volume. In September, local banks exported $14,000,000 in currency, and in October $11,000,000, but a good deal more, they reported, is being held here for foreign account.

Curb Market Plans Change in Rules To Increase Business

NEW YORK (AP)—Constitutional changes aimed to broaden the business done on the floor of the New York Curb Exchange, the nation's second largest security market, through an increase in associate members were submitted to the regular curb membership for approval.

The changes in rules, approved by the Board of Governors, would:

1. Open the door for corporations.

2. Enable New York City firms not members of the stock exchange to become curb associates.

3. Cut the initiation fee on regular memberships for associates from $2,500 to $500.

Heretofore associate memberships have been limited to stock exchange firms.

Curb officials expressed belief the changes would attract to the curb considerable business now handled off the exchange in the "over-the-counter" market. Any over-the-counter firm registered with the SEC would be eligible for associate membership.

Pound Has Fourth Consecutive Gain

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—The British pound chalked up its fourth consecutive advance today with a gain of ⅝ of a cent to $4.67⅜ in terms of the dollar. The French franc was unchanged at 2.62¾ cents.

Foreign exchange operators generally credited the outcome of the French general strike coincident with steadiness of European rates, although it was pointed out there was considerable short covering.

Further evidence of the satisfaction of money centers over French Premier Daladier's solution of the strike threat was found in a narrowing of the discount on 90-day forward francs to .02 of a cent from .02⅜ of a cent Wednesday. Present discount is lowest in some months.

Offers $40,000,000 New York City Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Chase National Bank is head of a banking syndicate offering to the public $40,000,000 City of New York 3 per cent serial bonds and 2¼ per cent assessment bonds.

The issues are dated Dec. 1, 1938, and consist of $25,000,000 of 3 per cent serial bonds, due Dec. 1, 1939 to 1973 inclusive, offered at prices to yield 0.50 per cent to 3.15 per cent; and $15,000,000 of 2¼ per cent assessment bonds, due Dec. 1, 1940 to 1944 inclusive, offered at prices to yield 1.10 per cent to 2.20 per cent.

N. E. Public Utilities

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	21	23
Do 6% pf	100	
Do 7% pf	108	
Brock. G & L	4½	6¼
Central Me Powr 6% pf	76	80
Do 7% pf	98	
Cent Vt Pub. Serv 6% pf	86	100
Conn. Power	46	49
East Util. Assoc.	22¾	24¾
Do convert	2¾	2¾
Fall River G Wks	12	15
Fitchburg G & El.	42	44
Green Mtl. Powr. pf	70	83
Hartford Elec.	61	64
Haverhill Elec.	32	35½
Haverhill Gas	6	10
Holyoke Wat. Powr	17½	19½
Lawrence G & L	38½	41½
Lowell Elec.	41	46
Lynn Gas & Elec.	80½	85½
Mass. Powr. & Lt. pf	18½	20%
Mass. Util. Assoc.	2¾	3
N. E. G & El 5½% pf	12	18
N. E. Powr. Assoc	11½	14½
Do 6% pf	49¾	53¾
N. E. Pub. Serv.	2	3
Do 7% pr lien	34	40
Do 6% pr lin.	24	27
Do 7% pf	10	12
Do 6% pf	9	11
Nor. Bos Lt. Prop pf	80	83
Providence Gas	6¾	8¾
Pub. Serv. of N. H. 6% pf	101	106
Do 5% pf	88	91
R. I. Pub Serv. pf	30½	33½
Rockland Lt. & Pow	8½	11
Springfield Gas	9	11½
Twin States G. & E. pr pf.	100	109
West. Mass. Cos.	30	32½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
16 4s '44-'54	114.3	114.3	114.3
2 4¼s '52-'57	118.19	118.17	118.18
2 2½s '53-'58	103.13	103.13	103.13
7 2½s '53-'58	103	103	103
13 2½s '52-'54	102.1	102	102
7 2½s '54-'56	103.19	103.19	103.19
2 2s '51-'54 reg	104.15	104.15	104.15
103 2½s '50-'52	104.1	104.1	104.30
16 2½s '59-'59	102.27	102.23	102.23
34 2½s '53-'56	102.6	102.3	102.3

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '46-'44	106.14	106.14	106.14

Home Owners' Loan

1 2½s '49-'39	103.11	103.11	103.11

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	103	103	103
1 Alleghany 5s '49	60	60	60
12 Alleghany 5s '50 st	37½	37	37½
5 Allied Stre 4½s '50	98¾	98½	98½
25 Allis Chalm 4s '52	110¾	110	110
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	53½	53½	53½
2 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Am Int 5½s '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
9 Am T & T 3¼s '61	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Am W W & E 5s '75	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 Ang C Nitra deb '67	31	30¾	30¾
7 Arm Del 4s '39	97¾	97½	97½
21 Arm Am 5s '58	97	97	97
22 AT&SF 4s '95	105	104¾	104¾
15 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100½	100½	100½
10 AT&SF T 5h 4s '50	108	108	108
1 A C L cv Int 4s '52	98	98	98
10 Atl Refin 3s '53	103¾	103¾	103½
40 B&O rfg 4s '9	15	15¾	15¾
26 B&O 1st 5s '48	50	49½	49¾
84 B&O rfg 5s '95	19¼	17¾	17¾
29 B&O 5s '96 D	18½	17¾	18
18 B&O 5s 2000 D	18½	18	18
109 B&O cv 4½s '60	13¾	11½	11½
10 B&O 4s '48	49¾	49¾	49¾
12 B&O 4s PLE&WV '51	45½	45½	45½
1 B&O 5s P W Va	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Balt&Ohio 5s '43	100½	100½	100½
9 Bell Tel 5s '48B	117¾	117¾	117¾
21 Beth Stl 4½s '60	106	106	106¼
41 Beth Stl 3¾s '65	106½	106½	106½
13 Beth Stl 3½s '52	98½	98½	98½
1 Bost & Me 5s '33	25¾	25¾	25¾
7 Bklyn Edison 5s '41	51	51	51
13 Bklyn Edison 5s '49	107	107	107
1 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '68	113½	113½	113½
11 Bklyn Union G 4s '50	107½	107	107
1 Bklyn U Gas 5s '50	76	76	76
13 Bklyn U Gas 5s '57B	96¾	96	96¾
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '61	110¾	110½	110½
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	35½	35½	35½
1 Buf R&P 5s '37	28¾	28¾	28¾
10 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	96	95¾	96
9 Can Sou 5s '62	98	97¾	97¾
8 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115½	115½	115½
6 Can Pac 5s '54	97½	96¾	97¼
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 Can Pac 4s perp	81½	80¾	81¼
5 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	4½	4½	4½
6 Cen Ill E&E&G 5s '51	103	103	103
4 Cen NY Pow 3¼s '62	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	55	55	55
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73½	72½	73½
7 Certain-td 5½s '48	80	80	80
2 Champ P&F 3s4¼s'50	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 C&O 4½s '92	118	118	118
1 C&O 3½s'93D	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 C&O cv 4½s'30-'96E	96¾	96¾	96¾
4 Chi&Alton 3s'49	12	12	12
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	93¼	93	93
10 CB&Q gen 4s '58	97¼	97	97
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103¼	103½	103½
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97½	97½	97½
13 Chi&R Ill 5s'51	15½	15½	15¼
10 Chi & E Ill 5s'51 ct	14½	14½	14½
20 Chic Gt West 4s'59	20¼	19	19
40 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	10½	9¾	9¾
16 CMSP&P s A 5s 2000	3	3	3
7 CM&StP gen 4s '89	23¾	23¾	23¾
17 ChiNW 5½s 36	16½	16½	16½
6 Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	4¾	4¼	4¾
6 Chi & NW 4s 87	14½	14¼	14½
3 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	14¼	14¼	14¼
11 Chi & NW 3½s 87	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 CRI & P 4½s 52A	8¼	8¼	8¼
17 CRI & P 4½s 52 A ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3½	3½	3½
50 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	7	6¾	7
1 Ch Gt We 4s rfg3480	63	63	63
4 Ch Un sta 3¾s 63	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	102½	102	102
7 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	89½	89	89½
7 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	89	89	89
1 CinnGas & El 3¼s 66	108	108	108
6 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108	108	108
2 CinUnTerm 5s 57 C	108½	108	108½
2 CCC&StL 4½s 77	87½	87½	87½
7 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	71½	71½	71½
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s 73	88	87½	88
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	79¾	79¾	79¾
16 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	72¼	71¾	72
5 Col F & I 5s 43	103	103	103
5 Col & So 4½s 80	42½	42½	42½
1 Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	96	96	96
1 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	96	96	96
9 Colmbia G 5s 1961	93¾	93¾	93¾
18 Col Ry Pw & L 4s 65	109¾	109½	109½
13 Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	103½	103¾	103⅝
11 Com'l Cred 2¾s 42	103	102¾	103

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107½	107½	107½
7 NO Pub Sv 5s '52 A	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 NO Pub Sv 5s '55 B	102	101¾	102
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s '54 B	34	34	34
7 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56 C	34½	34	34
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50½	50½	50½
14 NYC 4½s 2013 A	55¾	55	55¼
3 NYC cn 4s '98	67	67	67
14 NYC 3½s '52	65	64¼	65
18 NYC&H 4½s 2013	55	54¾	55
6 NYC&HR 3½s '97	83½	83	83½
130 NY Chi&StL 6s '26	103¼	102¾	103¼
8 NYChAStL 5½s '74 A	55	53¼	53¼
16 NYChAStL 4½s '78	46	45	45¾
6 NY Conn 4½s '53	103½	103	103
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	57¼	57¼	57¼
4 NY Edis 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
2 NW Edis 3½s '65	107¾	107¼	107¾
4 NY G El H&P 5s '46	134¼	134	134¼
27 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	14¾	14	14
21 NYNH&H 4½s '67	13½	13¼	13½
3 NYNH&H 4s '56	13¼	13¼	13½
30 NYNH&H 4s '67	6½	6	6¼
5 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7½	7½	7½
5 NY O & W rfg 4s '02 reg	5	5	5
9 NY Steam 3½s '63	101½	101⅜	101⅜
10 NY S&W gen 5s '40	5¼	5	5
5 NY Tel 4½s '39	103⅜	103¾	103⅜
13 NY W &Bost 5½s'46	3¾	3⅝	4½
1 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	107½	107⅞	107⅞
2 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	97	97	97
1 Nor Am 5s '61 A	116	116	116
1 Nor Am Rd 5s '09C	104	104	104
29 Nor Pac 4s 2047	63½	62¾	62¾
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	83¼	83¼	83¼
2 Nor Sta Pow 2½s 97	106½	106½	106¾
1 Ontdendac Chs 4s48st	1¼	1¼	1¼
7 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106	106⅞	106⅞
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 OreRR & Nav 4s 46	107	107	107
4 Ore Sh Lin rfg 5s 46	115	115	115
3 Ore-Wash RR&N 4s61	103½	103½	103½
7 Otis Steel 4½s 62	78	78	78
11 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	106¾	106	105½
1 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	111¾	111¼	111¾
2 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	3½	3½	3½
2 Parmelee T 6s 44	50½	50½	50½
1 Pen Co 4s 63	96	96	96
3 Penn-Dix & El A	90	89½	90
24 Penn P & L 4½s 81	105¾	104¾	105¼
1 Penn RR gen 4s 48	103¾	103¾	103¾
20 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	95¾	95¾	95¾
6 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	83½	83	83
1 Pen RR gen 4¾s 81	93	92½	92½
6 Pen RR 3¾s 70	86½	86½	86½
1 Pen RR 3¼s 52	81	80¾	81
4 Pere Marq 4s 56	66½	66	66½
5 Pere Marq 4½s 56	67¾	67¾	67¾
8 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	113½	113½	113½
20 Phila Co 5s 67	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Phil Read C&I 5s 49	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 Phil Read C&I 5s '53	13¾	13¾	13¾
31 Philips Pet 3s '48	108½	108½	108½
1 PCC&StL 4½s '77	92¾	92¾	92¾
6 Pitts&WVa 4½s '50C	51	51	51
22 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	60½	60¾	60½
3 Portsm Transc 5s '53	14	14¼	14¾
5 Purity Bak 5s '48	97	97	97
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	76	76	76
27 Readg 4½s '97B	71½	71¼	71¼
16 Rem Rand 4½s '56	103½	103⅜	103½
3 RepublicSteel5½s'54	108	108	108
4 Republic Steel 4½s '61	94	93¾	93¾
11 Republic Steel 4½s '56	94¾	94¼	94½
1 RepubSteel 4½s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
13 Richfield Oil 4s '52	105½	105½	105½
4 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	16½	16½	16½
5 Rutland 4½s '41 st	61½	61	61½
2 Rutland Can 4s '49 st	5½	5½	5½
11 StLPeo&NW5s '48	13¾	13	13
9 StLS F 4½s '78	10¼	10¼	10¼
6 StLSF 4½s '78 ctf st	9¾	9¾	9¾
6 StLSF 4s '50A	10½	10¾	10½
1 StLSF 4s '50A ct	8½	8½	8½
5 StLSW 5s '52	20½	20½	20½
1 StLSW rfg 5s '90	12¾	12¾	12¾
6 StLSW 2nd 4s '89	28	27½	28
2 SanDiego G&E 4s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
16 Schulco 6½s '44 A st	16	16	16
31 Seab A L cn 6s '45	9¾	9¼	9¾
1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Sea A L aj 5s '49	3	3	3
2 Sea A L 4s '50 st	16	16	16
7 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Shell Un 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Simmons 4s '52	98	98	98
1 Skelly Oil 4s '51	103¾	103⅜	103⅝
1 Sacony Vac Oil3½s50	106½	106½	106½
1 So Bell T&T 3½s '62	107	107	107
6 Sou Pac 4½s '68	51	50	50
44 Sou Pac 4½s '81	50½	50	50
6 Sou Pac 4½s '69	51	50½	50½
4 So Pac rfg 4s '55	68	68	68
3 So Pac cit 4s '81	51½	51	51
8 So Pac 4½s 'Ore '77	55½	54½	54½
17 South Ry 6½s '56	71¾	70	70¼
5 South Ry gen 6s '56	68½	68½	68½
38 South Ry gen 4s '56	58½	55	55
21 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 S W Gas & El 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
2 Staley Mfg 4s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	102½	102½	102½
9 Ten El Pow 6s '36A	93½	93½	93½
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	102¾	102¾	102¾
39 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
13 Third Ave aj 5s '60	65¾	65	65¾
9 Third Ave 4s '60	41¼	41¼	41½
5 TideWatAssoO3½s52	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Un Oil Cal 3½s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105¾	106¾	105¾
1 Un Pac 3½s '71	95½	95	95
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	95¼	95¼	95¼
15 Un Cig-Wh Stra 5s '52	81	81	81
4 Unit Drug 5s '53	71¾	71	71¾
1 Unit Aircraft 5s '43	25	25	25
1 Pur Co 5½s '47	118	118	118
4 US Steel 3¼s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	96	96	96
12 Utah P&L 5s '44	97½	97½	97½
10 Util P&L 5½s '47	58	57¾	57¾
9 Util P&L 5s '59	58	57½	57¾
12 Va Ry&Pow 3½s '68	107¾	107¼	107¾
7 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	105½	105½	105½
3 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39	44	44	44
3 Wabash 2d 5s '39	26½	26½	26½
17 Wabash 5s '80 D	9¾	9¾	9¾
7 Wabash 5s '76 B	10¼	9¾	9¾
1 Wabash 4½s '78 C	10	10	10
27 Walker H 4½s '45	107½	107½	107½
3 Warner Bros 6s '39	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Warner Bros 6s '39 ct	89½	89½	89½
20 West Pen P 5s '63 E	120	120	120
3 West Pen P 3½s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 West Shore 4s 2361	55	55	55
11 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	22½	22½	22½
12 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	21	21	21
19 Western Un 5s '51	61½	59	59
8 Western Un 5s '60	60¾	59	59
3 Western Un 4½s '50	58	58	58
13 Wh&LE 4s '49	107	107	107
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	95¼	95¼	95¼
3 Wilson & Co 4s '55	101¾	101¼	101¼
11 Wis Cen 4s '49	9½	9¼	9½
29 Youngst S&T 4s '48	106¾	105½	105½
31 Youngst S&T 4s '61	103¾	103½	103½

Foreign Bonds

8 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Antioquia 5s 45 D	9	9	9
3 Antioquia 1st 7s 57	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 AArgentine 4s 72 Feb	80¼	80¼	80¼
8 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	80¾	80¼	80¾
1 Argentine 4½s 71	87½	87½	87½
10 Australia 4½s 55	103½	103½	103½
1 Australia 4½s 56	100	100	100
19 Brazil 8s 41	12¼	12	12
4 Brazil 6½s 26-57	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 Brazil 6½s 27-57	9½	9½	9½
3 Brazil Cons El 7s 52	9½	9¾	9¾
3 Brisbane 5s 58	100	100	100
1 Brisbane 6s 56	101	101	101
1 Buch A 4½s 4¾s 75	56	56	56
19 Canada 5s 52	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Canada 4s 60	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Canada 3¼s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
26 Canada 3s 67	98¾	98¼	98¼
1 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 61	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Chile 7s 42	16¼	16¼	16¼
17 Chile 8s 8	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Chile 6s 62	16¼	16¼	16¼
6 Chile 6s 63	16¼	16¼	16¼
19 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	18¾	18½	18½
7 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	18¾	18½	18¾
1 Copenhag 5s'52	97½	97½	97½
5 Cuba 5½s '53	73¾	73¾	73¾
5 Cuba 4½s'77	60¼	60½	60½
5 Denmark 6s'42	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Denmark 5½s'55	100¾	100¾	100¾
8 Denmark 4½s'62	99¾	99¼	99¼
6 Finland 6s'45	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 GerCAgrBk 6s'60 Jul	29¼	29¼	29¼
2 GerCAgrBk 6s'60 Oct	29¼	29¼	29¼
21 Ger Gov 5½s'65	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 Ger Govt7s'49	28½	28½	28½
1 Ger Gen El 7s'45	56½	56½	56½
1 Ger Gen El 6½s'40	56½	56½	56½
2 Ger Gen El 6s'48	56½	56½	56½
1 Haiti 6s'52	84	84	84
4 Helsingfors 6½s'60	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Hung L Mt 7½s'61 A	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Ital Cr Cons 7s'47 B	80	80	80
4 Ital Pub Util 7s'52	58½	58½	58½
31 Italy 7s 1951	80¾	80½	80¾
4 Milan City 6½s'52	61¾	61½	61¾
16 Nord Ry 6½s'50	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Norway 4½s'56	105	105	105
2 Norway 4s '62	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Panama 6s '63A st asd	45	45	45
1 Par-Ori RR 5½s'58	94	93¾	93¾
5 Pernambuco 7s '47	5¾	5¾	5¾
35 Peru 1st 6s '60	9¾	9½	9¾
12 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Rhinelbe 6s '58	7	7	7
1 Rhinelbe 7s '46	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Rio de Jan 8s '46	6¾	6¼	6¾
7 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	6¾	6¼	6¾
2 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '68	6¾	6¼	6¾
2 Roumania Inst 7s'59	21	21	21
1 Roum Ina 7s '59 Feb pd	10¼	10¼	10¼
18 Sao Paul City 8s'52	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Sao Paulo St 8s '36	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Sao Paulo St 8s '57	7¼	7¼	7¼
4 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	19¾	19¼	19¼
10 Serbs Cts 8s 62	31¾	31¾	31¾
10 Serbs Cts 8s 7s'62	30	30	30
7 Tokyo El L6 6s '52	57½	57	57½
3 Tyrol Hyd El P 7s '53	27	27	27
1 UnStlWkl4s'61A	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 UnStlWk 6½s '47A	49¼	49¼	49¼
8 Uruguay 3¾s4¼s'79	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 Venez Pr M Bk7s '52	66	66	66
3 Yokohama 6s '61	57	57	57

Bond Sales (in dollars)—Total today 4,388,000; previous day, 7,006,380; week ago, closed; Year ago, 7,033,025; two years ago, 13,439,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,647,196,755; year ago, 2,603,008,600; two years ago, 3,385,050,000.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Mar. (new)	12.40	12.40	12.18	12.30	—.10

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util*
Net change	—1.09	+.02	—.06
Today's close†	148.73	29.78	22.09
Previous close	149.82	29.76	22.15
1938 high	158.41	33.18	25.19
1938 low	98.95	19.00	15.14

*20 utilities prior to June 2, 1938.
†Preliminary.

Economist Sees Extended Period Of Good Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Promise of an extended period of relatively good business is seen from studies of basic factors, from which forecasts of industrial activity may be made, according to Frank D. Newbury, economist for the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

Speaking before the Economists Club at Yale University where he explained Westinghouse forecasting methods, Mr. Newbury said, "Not since the recovery from the 1921 depression has there been a time when underlying conditions have been so favorable. Our current optimism is only qualified by knowledge that the extent of the indicated upswing will be determined largely by actual developments in the lines of activity we are watching. These include new security issues, exports, building contracts and Federal deficit spending."

The speaker outlined the four business factors which he said are basic in determining the current and prospective industrial activity. They are:

(1) The shorter cyclical movement of heavy industry which passed through a low period last spring and which can reasonably be expected to have an upward trend for another 12 to 18 months.

(2) The longer capital expenditure movement of heavy industry. Indicators here are new capital issues and U. S. exports. New capital issues began to increase sharply in June, 1938; exports increased slightly in August and more definitely in September and have been at a relatively high level throughout the 1937-38 decline.

(3) Overall and residential building now increasing because of long-term factors within this industry and because of the shorter term movement in general business. Building promises to be a sustaining factor in the general business situation for the next five to seven years.

(4) Federal deficit spending is now increasing rapidly after an abrupt drop since the end of 1938 to the begining of 1938. The decrease in deficit spending was probably one of the major reasons for the rapidity and extent of the 1937-38 decline. Such spending has followed a regular two-year period with peaks in election years but little or no drop may be expected in 1939 because of relatively low tax collections due to low 1938 profits. Still larger deficit spending will probably be necessary in 1940.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Am Svc Co $3 pf	$3	Q.	Dec. 23	Dec. 10
Thay. Ltd$3.50 pf	$3.50	..	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Tyres M C 8% pf	$3	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 13
Wheeling Steel pf	50c	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Extra				
Columb&X R

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ALTADENA, CALIF.—House for sale; 7 rooms, 2½ baths; all modern improvements, fireplace; 2-car garage; grounds fully landscaped; beautiful view of Mt. Lowe; reasonable. Address owner in New York, MRS. E. C. ADAMS, 529 E. 238th St., Bronx, N. Y. City.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL guaranteed hosiery, lingerie, other quality items; excellent commissions. Write for illustrated catalogue with swatches. NewMark Co., 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

CARPENTERS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Wood-working and interior alterations, store and office fixtures, latest design in cabinet book-cases and solid wood wall paneling; all kinds of wood novelties. M. H. SUNDBORG, 1257 Rogers Avenue, Mansfield 6-8387

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM CARPETS AND RUGS
N. E. DARLMAN, Main 4-9426
66 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 6-3318

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions; prompt delivery. Long Island Chair Renting Co., 42-01 218 St., Bayside, L. I., N. Y. Bayside 9-8519.

FOR SALE OR RENT

For Rest Home or Boarding House
Lower Westchester; lovely house, spacious grounds and porches; 28 rooms, 7 baths; in quiet, highly restricted residential section; near station; 27 minutes to Grand Central. J. N. Walther, 19 Rich Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

FURNITURE

WE BUY and sell Antiques, Furniture, and Furnishings; also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FI. 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-8973.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CASHIER for Turkish bath in Brooklyn, N. Y.; $15 per week. Write Box W-55, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

QUIET, restful home care if desired. Janet Cuby, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I. Tel. 6155

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MANUSCRIPT SERVICE

MANUSCRIPTS neatly, accurately typed; 40c per 1000 words; book length special rates. LETTIE PLANK, 22 Ward St., Hackensack, N. J. H. 3-0726-M.

MOVING AND STORAGE

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Fireproof storage, local and long distance moving. 156th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, New York. Independence 3-5555.

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, part time; 881 Fifth Ave. Telephone Murray Hill 2-8389 or Shore Road 8-6114.

PAYING GUESTS

QUIET home of culture for Christian Scientists. THE BONNIE WEE COTTAGE. Aiken, South Carolina

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., N. Y.
A home for rest, study and recreation. Also one house of small apartments with community kitchen. One hour's drive from the World's Fair Grounds. Booklet, Ronkonkoma 16.

PIANO TUNING

OWEN SPENCER
Piano Tuner and Rebuilder; reconditioned pianos for sale. Tel. Wads. 3-1064. N. Y. C.

PRINTS AND ETCHINGS

GOOD FRAMING, reasonable; boudoir and bedroom prints acquire additional charm when laid in our French mats—tinted in soft exquisite halftones; rummage on our 25c print bargain counters. Maison Chagnon, 26 West 46th St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE, unusual opportunity to purchase very attractive home; seven rooms, three baths; $14,000; priced far below cost, for quick disposal; $1500 cash and $115 a month; shown by appointment. MONTAUK REALTY, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Beekman 3-8531.

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Real values in homes, lots, acreage, apartments, bank foreclosures, business property. J. B. HOWE, 178-54 Hillside Ave. Republic 9-9261.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Nash and Bogart offer remarkable home values; attractive apartments with country outlook; land and assistance in home building.
NASH AND BOGART
36 E. Parkway Tel. 930 Scarsdale, N. Y

REAL ESTATE WANTED

NEW YORK mortgages; paid up or defaulted, purchased for cash; also refinanced; farms, hotels bought, sold. LEON HELLER, 67 West 44th Street, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

EXCEPTIONALLY desirable front, suitable two, three; and others, $3.50 up; seen, appreciated. RICE, 145 W. 84th St. (Apt. 5-E), N. Y. C.

N. Y. C.—Master bedroom, attractively furnished, private bath; for woman, in private apt.; $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. GR. 7-7953

N. Y. C., 230 West 76th St. (Apt. 6S)—Large room, private bath $15.00; studios, semi-private bath $7.00-$12.00; elevator. MRS. BAIS.

N. Y. C., 541 West 113th St. (Apt. 5-E)—Two nicely furnished double rooms, running water; near church. Tel. UN. 4-8442.

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—Sunny room, private home, kitchen privileges; near church and transit; business woman. Virginia 7-2657-W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CARETAKER; chauffeur, handyman, groom; married. FRED BONNER, Box 522, Westbury, New York

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-Homemaker; refined woman; expert sewing ability; unencumbered; harmonious home considered preferably to high salary. Mrs. Barrett, 2338 82 St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Esplanade 2-1711.

TAILORING

LADIES' CUSTOM TAILORING AND MILLINERY—Expert workmanship; moderate prices. Michael Marone, tailor; Rebecca Saunders, milliner. 1065 Madison Avenue, N. Y. City. Butterfield 8-3698

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. P. CO., 116 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialist in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Estab. in 1915

Woman's Drug Store
Yardley Lentheric Houbigant
Harriet Hubbard Ayer
Lucien Lelong
1278 FAIRFIELD AVE.

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

Gowns Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

MEIGS
Men's Slippers
$1.95
Reg. $2.95
Shoe Dept., Downstairs

CRAX THINSIES
and all the delicacies for your Thanksgiving dinner
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 Fairfield Avenue

One Week Only! Gift Sale
MONOGRAMMED SHIRTS and Pajamas for Men
Regularly $1.65, $2, $2.50 and more **$1.29**
Three-letter embroidered monogram on any shirt or pajama—no extra charge!
HOWLAND'S

G. W. Fairchild & Sons, Inc.
Quality Jewelers Since 1865
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS VALUE
Ladies' Round Wrist Watch
15 jeweled movement, natural gold filled case. Guaranteed.
$19.50
MAIN AT ARCADE

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 3197-J
Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m.
Monday, Tuesday and Thursday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Electrical Christmas Gifts
Lamps and Shades
Clocks, Radios
Hoover Cleaners
Everything from Curling Irons to Refrigerators
The Greenwich Electrical Co.
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

New England Carpet Cleaning Company
We Clean Anything From Gloves to Rugs
DYEING
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1806—1801

Make This a Book Christmas
We have a wide selection of the latest books and Christmas cards.
Greenwich Book Shop
Open every Thursday evening
14 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 817

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Andirons, Fire Screens and Fire Sets. Bicycles for Boys, Girls, Women and Men.
Iver Johnson Make
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

Hall's
Post Road, Cos Cob Tel. Greenwich 2606
Homemade Christmas Ribbon Candies, Hard Candies and Canes, also delicious Homemade Chocolates and Bon Bons.

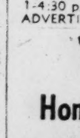
HARTFORD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

BOOKS
Make the Best Gifts
WITKOWER'S
Is the Store Where You Find the Best
77 ASYLUM STREET



Ruth Dexter
SPORTS APPAREL
TAILORED
Blouses and Dresses, Sweaters and Skirts. Sizes 12-20.
990 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730—2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

BUY YOUR CLOTHES at
GEMMILL, BURNHAM & CO.
and Be SATISFIED
110 Asylum Near Trumbull

BUTTER ROLLS
23c a dozen
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

MERIDEN

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
The Home National Bank
has a complete and safe banking service.
18 Colony Street At the Clock

COAL—COKE
Fuel, Furnace and Range Oil
TUXIS COAL & OIL CO.
553 North Colony St. Phone 1960

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

BAILEY'S STORE and Typewriter Shop
83-85 W. MAIN STREET
HARDWARE—PAINTS
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES
HOOVER VACUUM CLEANERS
BUSINESS MACHINES
OFFICE SUPPLIES
SALES AND SERVICE

MIDDLETOWN

WRUBEL'S
Make It an Old-Fashioned Christmas
Early American Toiletries
Scented with Old Spice
A WRUBEL EXCLUSIVE

Complete Laundering Service
Forest City Laundry
JOHN H. EHLERS, *Prop.*
248-250 William Street Phone 456

WOODWARD DRUG CO.
A Century of Service
COSMETICS
Perfumes *Toilet Articles*
248 Main St. Phone 2801

SEA FOODS
The Middletown Fish Market
99 Center St. John Moore, Prop. Tel. 3020

PELTON'S
Try Our Tasty Lunches
Delicious Wholesome
Two Convenient Stores
108 Main St. 186 East Main St.
Phone 1409 Phone 647

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
364 Main Street, Middletown, Conn.

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

Art Calendars 5c to $1.00
Stock of Christmas Cards still complete for Assortment.
Boxed Cards—39c, 50c, $1.00
Subscriptions—New or Renewals
Helen Bradford Hazen
113 COLLEGE ST., MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

NEW BRITAIN

ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main Street Phone 1158
New Britain, Conn.

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

LEWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

HELEN PHILLIPS

Christmas Cards
Unique Gifts
Books Not in Stock Gladly Ordered

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If You Burn COAL—COKE—OIL *Call*
QuinnipiaC COAL Co.
6-1125 344 STATE STREET
Please mention the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Howards CLEANERS

SYKES & LIBBY, INC.
Jewelers
Fine Watch Repairing
Our Specialty
808 CHAPEL STREET

Esso Gasoline
Goodyear Tires—Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S 255 George St. 8-5722

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, Corner Temple

The John E. Bassett & Co.
YE OLDE HARDWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET
Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-3126

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Christmas Cards
Costume Jewelry
Chapel Street, at The Taft

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

O. and B. DRY GOODS
Something for Every Member of the Family
Specializing in Children's and Infants' Wear
45 MAIN STREET, NORWALK

Wool Gloves and Socks
in bright gay colors for outdoor sports.
Comfy Gay-Colored Housecoats for Winter Evenings.
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington St., South Norwalk

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop Frankel's
for attractive
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
—and use a Frankel Charge Account
H. Frankel & Sons
262 Atlantic St., Stamford

"Everything for Under the Tree"
Priced to Suit All Pocketbooks
Now at the
STAMFORD DEPT. STORE

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
965 Atlantic Street STamford 2-2188

Gifts Aplenty!!!
M. MOLTASCH & SON
278 Main Street

The Home of Hickey-Freeman Clothes in Stamford
Known as the best.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC.
261 Main Street Stamford, Conn.

Headquarters for
Manhattan Men's Shirts and Pajamas
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET, Stamford, Conn.

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
"ONE PARK ROW"
PHONE 4-1193

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

For Christmas Gifts
Pure wool sweaters, classic and Tyrolean styles..... $2.95 and up
Also Real French Angora, $5.95 up
Mantell & Martin

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"It pays to shop at G. B. & H."
GLOVES FOR GIFTS
Fashion highlights suitable for Christmas Gifts
- PERRINS
- VAN RAALTE
- KAYSER

Do your Christmas Shopping in the store known as
"CHRISTMAS CITY"
HOWLAND-HUGHES

The REDWOOD Furniture Company
"THE HONEST STORE"
East Main at Mill St., Phone 3-3107

The Miller & Peck Co.
A lovely gift—glamorous lingerie by Seamprufe—slips, nightgowns, pajamas.
$1.98 to $3.98
Time to Have Your Garments "Zoric" Cleaned for the Christmas Festivities
PERRYS
PHONE 3-3161

Christmas Gifts
Starting at
$1.00
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

For Your Christmas Shopping
SUGENHEIMER'S
The Christmas Store
64 BANK STREET

FASHIONS
BLAKESLEE FURS
QUALITY PRICE
STORE—99 NORTH MAIN ST.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625. Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

Christmas Greetings
Personal Greeting Cards
Gifts
John H. Saumenig & Co.
229 Park Avenue

Come in and see our lovely selections of CHRISTMAS Plants and Gardens. Greeting Cards.
Smith & Co., Florists
ETHEL R SIECK
1822 NORTH CHARLES STREET
Member Florists Telegraph Delivery Assn. VERNON 4896

Get Your
Christmas Gift
FURNITURE *from*
WM. P. STEIN COMPANY
225-227 W. Saratoga Street

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Buy His Gifts
at
HOAG & TAYLOR'S
MEN'S FURNISHERS
Maiden Lane at James Street

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

SIM & CO.
TROY, N. Y.
EXTRAORDINARY SALE
of FINE WATCHES and JEWELRY
DURING DECEMBER

Delicious Jams, Jellies, Nuts and Fruit at
The ALLEN FOOD SHOP
Full Line of Birds Eye Frosted Food
Meats—Fish—Vegetables—Fruits
BIRDS EYE
136 No. Allen St., cor. Washington Ave.
Tel. 3-3881

WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.
We're "fixin' up" our store for you. You'll appreciate the new arrangements on our first floor.
Use Your CHARGA-PLATE

Holmes Bros.
Florists
20 Steuben St. Green Houses
Albany, N. Y. Western Ave.

BOYCE and MILWAIN
A Reminder for His Christmas
Val-a-pak Bags, Housecoats, Zipper Bags, Silk and Flannel Robes, Neckwear, Gloves
66 and 68 STATE STREET

A Fine Women's Shop
MUHLFELDER'S
55 NORTH PEARL STREET
Millinery — Shoes
Accessories
Wearing Apparel

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

You'll Find That
Christmas Gift
at
COTRELL AND LEONARD
472 Broadway

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave., Dial 7-2349
Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

Sisson's is Christmas-Gay!
—laden with "Gifts for All" that all can afford, and traditional First Quality over practically a century has added a thrill to giving—and receiving—gifts from Sisson's!
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

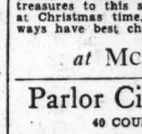
A World's Fair of Christmas Gifts
The caravans of the East and the far places of the earth have brought their treasures to this store for your selection at Christmas time. Early purchasers always have best choices.
at McLEAN'S

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
Featuring beautiful I. Miller Shoes. Among other shoes here are Foot Savers, Dr. Locke's, Vitality, and also Florsheim and Bostonians.
I. MILLER Beautiful Shoes

PURNER'S MILLINERY
and
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
118 Washington Ave., Endicott, N. Y.

THE GLIDDEN PAINT CO.
121 Court Street Phone 2-0677
Everything in Paints
Exclusive Line of Asam Wallpaper
We invite you to our stores.

BRONXVILLE



WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Cosmetics
Tel. 6260—6261
71 PONDFIELD ROAD

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

STUDIO ARCADE HAIRDRESSER, INC.
Eugene Method of Permanent Waving
3 Items $1.50
SARA H. FRY
10 STUDIO ARCADE
North End of Station Plaza
West Side
Tel. 3163

BOOKS
Select Personal Christmas Cards Now
Renting Library
Miss Williams Shop
81 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3379

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
85 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.

QUALITY SERVICE COURTESY
A Trial Will Convince You
4949 Main St. Univ. 6600

Christmas Gift Shop
A Little of Everything in One Convenient Shop—Second Floor
HENS & KELLY CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

A. P. ALLINGHAM
REALTOR—APPRAISER
22 Years Active in Buffalo
Real Estate Advisory Service
158 PEARL ST. CL 1120

Reeser Coal Co.
Solid Fuels for Domestic and Industrial Use
431 Woodward Ave., Univ. 4701, 4702

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
LIGHT CARTING
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

For the Finer Pieces in
JEWELRY
When Individuality and Sound Values Are Desired
KAMPHAUSEN CO.
291 DELAWARE AVENUE
SECOND FLOOR CL. 7092

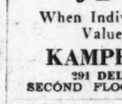
AAA Coal & Coke Co.
READING ANTHRACITE
Try our laundered Coal
Try our Domestic Coke
Try our Wood
Try our Coal Budget Plan
PHONE HU 1580

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

CORTLAND

Here Is an Idea for a Christmas Gift—
YOUR PHOTOGRAPH
ADAMS STUDIO
Second Floor, Turn Right
77-79 Main Street Phone 2044-J

Andrews Jewelry Store



JEWELRY
Always a Pleasing Christmas Gift
26 MAIN STREET

PECK'S
50th ANNIVERSARY SALE
Continuing until Christmas
Large Assortments of Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Appliances at Reduced Prices
25 CENTRAL AVE.

ELMIRA

A CHRISTMAS CRUB
for every member of the family adds much to the ease and joy of GIVING. Join at one of our five offices.
First National Bank and Trust Co.
of Elmira, a Marine Midland Bank
Member F. D. I. C.

NEW YORK

ELMIRA (Continued)

Christmas Cards and Gift Wrappings
FIESTER'S
200 W. Water St. Dial 4331

GLENS FALLS

Lindy's Flower Shop
QUEENSBURY HOTEL
Phone 2-3148

GLOVERSVILLE

QUALITY GIFTS
From Martin & Naylor
Say "Merry Christmas"
All Year Long
MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

Your Christmas Store
ARGERSINGER'S

THE
Wayside Furniture Store
"Quality Furniture at Low Prices"
KIMBALL PIANOS
280 South Main Street

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

Essoheat
The Perfect Fuel Oil
WILLIAMS & DYE CO., Inc.

FRESH and SMOKED QUALITY MEAT
also all kinds of Home Dressed Poultry
South Main St. Cash Market
PHONE 2591

The New
Christmas Cards
now on display
Cowles Brown & Co.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

PRACTICAL
CHRISTMAS GIFTS of CLOTHING
H. I. ABDELLA
7-11 CHURCH STREET

Daniel Green Leisure Slippers
Our new line comprises Satin, Velvets, Leathers and Felts in many colors and patterns
They make a useful Christmas Gift
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

SAVE 1/3
"House Beautiful" Venetian Blinds
MFG. in Gloversville, N. Y.
Estimates—Samples—Cheerfully
L. J. Knapp E. B. Cullings
Factory 82 Grand Phone 2602R or 4398J

ITHACA

Give Her a Luxury Gift!
Rich Rayon Moire House Coats, $10.95
ROTHSCHILDS

HERRON'S—
Shoes for All the Family
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
138 E. State St. ITHACA, N. Y.

Underwood Black Bean Soup

ATWATER'S GROCERY
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Pens, Clocks, Cameras
Pottery
Electric Appliances
TREMAN, KINGS

JAMESTOWN

THE HAZEL SHOP
411 Fenton Building
Foundation Garments
Lingerie Perfumes
Hosiery Handkerchiefs
PHONE 6-054

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN
(Continued)

YOU are always welcome to browse around our complete stocks of home furnishings . . .
"Where Good Homefurnishings are Not Expensive."
FIELD & WRIGHT CO.
100-106 Main Street

PHOENIX HOSIERY
The ONLY Hosiery that is VITA-Bloom Processed for longer wear and added beauty.
79c to $1.15
LOCKWOOD'S
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

24-Hour Service
Mobilgas
Modern Lubrication Equipment
Washing and Polishing
EMIL JONES
FRIENDLY SERVICE STATION
MAIN AT SIXTH PHONE 7023

BOOKS for All Tastes and Purses
CHRISTMAS CARDS
You will be proud to send.
Wrappings — Ties — Seals — Tags
THE BOOK SHOP
216 Cherry Street, Hotel Samuels Bldg.
Jamestown, N. Y.

Nelson's Christmas World's Fair of Gifts
Now Ready for Making Your Christmas Selections.
NELSON'S *of Jamestown*
108-110 EAST 2ND STREET

GROCERIES MEATS
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Nobbs Grocery Corporation
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
9-11 East Fourth St. Phone 51-59

KENMORE

Leather and Rubber
FOOTWEAR
for men, women, and children
Quality at pleasing prices
GEO. L. SEIFERT
2894 DELAWARE AVENUE

Beautiful Singing
CANARY BIRDS
A Gift the Entire Family Will Enjoy
M. DUSEL
Hardware Electrical Supplies
3147 Delaware Ave. Rl. 9635

LARCHMONT

B. GLASSMAN
Watches and Jewelry
Expert Repairing Old Gold Bought
Tel. Larchmont 1536 1935 Palmer Ave.

YAHN RADIO CO.
LARCHMONT'S LEADING RADIO HEADQUARTERS
1929 Palmer Ave. Tel. Larch. 2121

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, GIFTS
G. E. REFRIGERATORS, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, VACUUMS
1921 PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

Buy Now for Christmas

Complete Norge Equipment
BALDWIN GENERAL SUPPLY CO.
On the cor. Merrick Rd. and S. Grand Ave.
Tel. Baldwin 1492

Frank hair stylist
72 Merrick Rd. Baldwin 4767

BAY SHORE

Buy Useful Christmas Presents Now while stocks are complete
Gifts for Men, Women and Children
Freedman's Dept. Store
We carry the Largest and Most Complete Line of Toys and Bicycles in Suffolk County
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 W. Main St. Tel. Bay Shore 20

BAY SHORE—Babylon

O'SHEA BROS.
Prime Meats—Poultry
"Where Quality Reigns Supreme"
BAY SHORE AND BABYLON

FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors: Birds Eye Frosted Foods
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Charles & Co. Products
Prompt Deliveries Tel. Babylon 320
30 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON

NEW YORK

BAY SHORE—Islip

ROSCOE C. HAFF
CLIFTON E. SCHLEMMER
Islip Coal & Feed Co.
"You'll like our weigh"
Coal—FUEL OIL—Coke
Bay Shore 1139—PHONES—Islip 1122

DOUGLASTON

Bird's Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel. Bayside 9-1871, 1872

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684
D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8620 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GIFTS for CHRISTMAS
25c to $25.00
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

Pictures Framing Gifts
The Glasscraft Shop
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Mirrors Venetian Blinds Paintings
Independence 3-4400

For the 16th Christmas
CROKER-EVANS
again offers
Radios and Electrical Gifts to the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
41-27 MAIN STREET
Near Post Office Fl. 9-8056

The Most Beautiful Gift for Christmas
A FINE FUR COAT
made by
Blachas and Mellides
41-16 Main St. Independence 3-5235

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BENDIX DUYSEN, *Delicatessen*
Home Cooking Our Specialty
34-36 Union Street Ind. 3-6677
WE DELIVER

Christmas Gifts and Novelties
Infants' and Children's Wear
STERN'S
36-53 Main Street Fl. 9-3859
OPEN EVENINGS

FOREST HILLS

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

CHAS. F. BOERNER
GROCER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas
Lunch Fountain — Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream — Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew, Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

Everyone Likes Them!
Flowers!
Plants, Shrubs
for All Occasions
Forest Hills Flower Shop
8 Greenway Terrace Bou. 8-6210

Order Your GIFTS and Personal CHRISTMAS CARDS *Early!*
Distinctive Wrappings
THE INN GIFT AND KNIT SHOP
19 Station Square Bou. 8-6290

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

World's Fair Beauty Salon

All Branches of
Beauty Culture
Monday to Thursday
3 Items $1.25
Bou. 8-9025 119-30 UNION TURNPIKE

FREEPORT

DANZIGER
70 South Main Street, Freeport
FOR CHRISTMAS SPORTSWEAR
Toys—Gifts—Sporting Goods
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT
(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Christmas Gifts
Lovely Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves
Accessories—Moderately Priced in the usual
CAROL GREEN'S QUALITY
Buy now on small deposit and avoid rush
60 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

Christmas Cards
With Your Name
50 for $1.00
BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
10 Church Street Ph. Freeport 2458

LEONARD SHOP
Gift Suggestions
Housecoats, lingerie, sportswear and Accessories
72 So. Main Street, Ph. Free 5898
ALL GIFTS BOXED FREE

LITWAK'S
for
PRACTICAL GIFTS
Which Are
Doubly Appreciated
80 So. Main St., Freeport

BEN VERITY
261 So. Main St. Ph. Free. 7327
COAL—ESSO OIL
Weight—Quality—Service

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

WILLARD'S
GIFTS
CHINA — GLASSWARE
"Everything for the Kitchen and Dining Room."
441 Middle Neck Rd., nr. Old Mill Rd.
Phone Great Neck 2704

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home-Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired, Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work, Range and Furnace Repairing.
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 6-8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
TEL. 280 HEMP. TEL. 1441 PAT.

CHRISTMAS GIFT HEADQUARTERS
Sacks Jewelry Co.
EST. 1914
58 MAIN ST. 33 E. MAIN ST.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y. PATCHOGUE, N. Y.

josephine joseph, inc.
254 FULTON AVENUE
HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND
Hempstead 1688
Dresses, Gowns, Sportswear, Coats, Suits

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

LUSH PHARMACY
FRONT and MAIN STREETS
Delicious BLUE PLATE . . . 45c
Soda Candy Films Kodaks
Toilet Articles
Free Delivery
Phones Hempstead 12—Hempstead 366

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
43 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

See our new
Christmas Selections
Albert's FURNITURE CO.
267 FRONT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONE: HEMPSTEAD 1603

CHRISTMAS CARDS
50 for $1.00
(Including Printing Name)
INQUIRER PRESS
264 FULTON AVENUE

HUNTINGTON

Stockings
Handbags
Marianne
Stocking Shop

JACKSON HEIGHTS

CAMEO SHOPS Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8810
Opposite Jackson Theatre

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav 9-2652

Jackson Heights Community Garage, Inc.
Living Room Comfort in Your Car with an Arvin Hot Water Heater
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
For Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at lowest prices. Warren's Oyster Bisque and Puree
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

ARROW SHIRTS
Neckwear and Underwear
SWANK JEWELRY
For Christmas
Shelley Stores, Inc.
37-16-82nd Street, Jackson Heights, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
Corona

TOYLAND
CHRISTMAS SPECIALS—Bicycles, dolls, doll carriages, tables and chairs, blackboards, books, games, sleds, scooters, Waterman pens, clocks, wrist watches, leather goods, novelties, pen knives, Union Hardware skates pad and key included free 98c, greeting cards, candles, stationery. HARRY LIEB
40-02 104 St., cor. Roosevelt Ave.
Phone Hav. 9-8245—9-8246

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
"Ask About Our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Men's Furnishings
CHAS. FINDER, Inc.
90-57 Sutphin Blvd. Jamaica, L. I.
STYLE—VARIETY—QUALITY
STANDARD BRANDS

LYNBROOK

D & J LEVY
Clothes for Men
PREPARE FOR WINTER—See our new stock of Ties, Hickok Belts, Adam Hats, Arrow Shirts, Meyer Gloves, McGregor Winter Sportswear, Interwoven Hosiery.
29 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lyn 635-W

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

ADELSON'S
BOYS' *and* VARSITY SHOP
Eighth Anniversary Sale
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
December 2nd and 3rd
Two big shopping days for your sons Christmas Gifts at substantial savings
27 ATLANTIC AVE. PHONE LYN 6327

M. L. LEVISON
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Floor Coverings
35 ATLANTIC AVE., Tel. Lyn 75

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere.

PATCHOGUE

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

Swezey Coal & Feed Co.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early at
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
and Save
Headquarters for Christmas Gifts
KALLER'S
RELIABLE SINCE 1899
Long Island's Most Complete Jewelry Store
30 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, L. I.

PORT WASHINGTON

CHEVROLET LYONS
CHEVROLET Inc.
Established 1928
11 Haven Ave., Port Washington
2496 Northern Blvd., Manhasset
Sales — Service
Dependable Used Cars

QUEENS VILLAGE

Closing Out SALE
Every Dress, Coat and Hat must go regardless of cost.
PHILECE GOWNS
QUEENS THEATRE BUILDING

Faust Bros.
Now serving customers in two communities:
at
219-11 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Hollis 5-8467
QUEENS VILLAGE
and at the new
FAUST SUPER-MARKET
(Self-Service)
Tulip and Plainfield Avenues
Floral Park
"Quality Foods at Low Prices"

Get Your Stetson Hat and Manhattan Shirts at
Queens MEN'S Shop
218-29 Jamaica Ave., Hollis 5-1937

J. H. PAULI
Meats of Quality
Fancy Groceries
216-03 JAMAICA AVE.
Phones Hollis 5-5231, 5-5232

Special Sale on Pants, $3.50 values at $1.89. All Wool Mackinaws with Hoods, $7.50.
Jack's Clothes Shop
216-18 Jamaica Avenue

Marjay
LADIES' TOGS
SPORTSWEAR, FLEXEES CORSETS, Van Raalte Underwear and Gloves. BARBIZON and SEEMPRUFE SLIPS.
219-23 JAMAICA AVENUE

A Small Deposit Will Hold
Christmas Gifts
until they are wanted. See our beautiful lamps, tables, and sofa pillows.
Queens Upholstery Shop
O. H. Millstein, 218-37 Jamaica Ave.

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Barbizon Lingerie
Sport Wear—Hosiery
Gloves
Holiday Gifts
FELLER'S CORSET SHOP
102-59 Jamaica Avenue

MARLENE'S
Custom Furrier
Dress Shop
115-16 Jamaica Avenue
Next to Richmond Hill Savings Bank

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

LUCK & SCHMIDT
Delicatessen

Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill. 2-4001

Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. CLeveland 3-9952
106-11 Jamaica Ave.

Licensed Electricians Vir. 7-5392
GEBERTH & PLATZ
105-02 Jamaica Avenue
Radio—Vacuum Cleaners
Electrical Appliances
SERVICE AND REPAIRS

JEWELRY
E. D RUMMEL
Jeweler—Watchmaker
116-19 Jamaica Ave. near 117th
PHONE RICHMOND HILL 2-2283

A. ROLLBAND
ROOFING
SHINGLING
FURNACE WORK
Sheet Metal Work of every description
87-22 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-0220, 0221
Good Workmanship Is the Best Reference

EXCLUSIVE—YES
But Never Expensive
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
Children's Outfitters
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven

WALK-OVER
Shoes for Men and Women
KALI-STEN-IKS
for Children
TOLLEY'S
115-15 Jamaica Avenue
X-RAY FITTING

QUALITY SLIPPERS
For the family
95c to $3.95
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-3254

CHECKER DINER
117-08 Hillside Avenue, opp. Keith's
Home-cooked Dinner .50c
Special Lunch 35c
13 Years in Richmond Hill

The Smart Shop
EDITH SCHWARTZ
Millinery
Bridal Veils and Bridesmaids Hats Our Specialty
106-13 JAMAICA AVENUE
(Our Only Store)
RICH HILL 2-8360

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

GIFTS MEN APPRECIATE
Manhattan Shirts
McGregor Sport Jackets
Fownes Gloves
Interwoven Hose
Gift Bonds for Stetson Hats Now $5.00
Plesser & Sons
9105 Jamaica Avenue

Budget Your Home

Refurnish
There's inspiration for refurnishing in our displays of traditional and modern styles of furniture.
CHAS. FRIEDOPFER
9206 Jamaica Avenue
Vir. 7-1189 — 7-1190

$5.00 Machineless Oil Wave $3.50

Mon., Wed., Thurs.
Beauty Ensemble, includes Permanent Wave, Haircut Eyebrow Arch $6.50, regularly $11.00
HUETTINGER'S BEAUTY SALON
8515 JAMAICA AVE.

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Holiday Gifts—Barbizon
80-19 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. Filling Stations, Inc.
South Park and Lincoln Avenues
MobilGas

ROY WENTZEL FUEL CO.
ESSO BLUE KOPPERS
OILS COAL COKE
404 Long Beach Rd., Ph. R. V. C. 4426

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

Tel. R. V. C. 438
The Rug Store
BESSIE WOLF, Prop.
Give Something Useful for Christmas
274 Merrick Road

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS
9 NORTH PARK AVE.
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Phone Rockville Centre 7929
33 S. Park

VALENTE
Your Hairdresser
Hair Styling
Permanent Waving a Specialty

Emilie Dress Shop
Specializing in Larger Sizes
No Charges for Alterations
6A SO. PARK AVE.
R. V. C. 2945

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Laurelton 8-2708 *Gas Burners Oil Burners*
PLUMBING
SORENSEN'S
HEATING
216-12 Merrick Rd.
Springfield Garden, L. I.

MAMARONECK

Get a Schick Shaver for comfort, economy and service. Authorized Dealer
CAPPUS *Pharmacy*
110 MAMARONECK AVE.

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2248-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Distinctive Greeting Cards
Attractive Prices
T. M. Taylor Printing Co.
13 South Third Ave. Oakwood 9351

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Lovely Flowers
Arranged by
JAMES D. ROUGH EDITH C. BARLETTA
The Flower Shop, Inc.
45 Gramatan Ave. Oakwood 0101

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns

29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

VANPRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and FOWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

Armbruster-Scottow
QUALITY
Photographs
Established 1884
48 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon
OAKWOOD 9542

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St., Ph. Oakwood 9046

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Fine Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9220

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as $1.00 Per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

Leab & Meyers
Oldest established Jewelers in Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

NEWBURGH

SINCLAIR
Super Flame Oil For Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920—
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers.

MOE MEYER STORE
Millinery
87 Water St. Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Rochelle Trust Company
Main Office 542 Main Street Branch Office 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

Henry Hairdresser
Featuring
ROSE LAIRD COSMETICS
TELEPHONE NEW ROCHELLE 3532
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

SLOAN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
LUNCHEONETTES
596 Main St. New Rochelle 8876

RYTEX STATIONERY
CHRISTMAS CARDS
THE LITTLE PRINT
NEW ROCHELLE NEW YORK

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 5050

NEW ROCHELLE
HOUSE OF MUSIC
- SHEET MUSIC
- MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
- PIANO TUNING
- INSTRUMENT REPAIRS
- RECORDS

Compare our Quality and Service
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Gowns and Sport Wear
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- GREETING CARDS
- STATIONERY
- FOUNTAIN PENS
- BOOKS

AGNES MEAGHER
(Formerly of Tauger's)
576 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(Proctor Building)

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Jardine Stratford
"Everything for Gift-giving"
Main St. at Maple Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

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COAL—FUEL OIL
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Oakwood 8384-5 Fairbanks 4-3943
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Direct from Our Farms at
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PHONE 8010

TOYS
BICYCLES—GAMES
General Repairs
Lasus Sons, Inc.
Westchester's Leading Toy Store
235 Huguenot Street
NEW ROCHELLE 1113

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

DISTINCTIVE GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS, 1938

Leonard Talner

Jeweler

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New Rochelle, N. Y. N. R. 61-12

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- Overnight Cases
- Wallets

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LADIES' HAIRDRESSER

TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619

24 Division Street

STOWERS

Lingerie and Sportswear

NEW ROCHELLE 7504

560 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

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- SKIS
- SKATES
- SPORTS APPAREL

Cooper's Sport Shop

600 Main Street Opp. Loews

NEW ROCHELLE 3811

Ruby Lane Stores

USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME!

550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

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A Gift That Never Fails to Please!

GREGORY'S

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NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

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Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

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The

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Manhattan

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BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE

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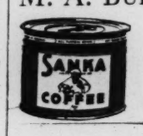

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YORK

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The "Pelham Flower Shop"

Chrysanthemum, Potted Plants Cut Flowers, Corsages

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GUERNSEY MILK

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Direct From Our Farms at HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

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THE PELHAM DELICATESSEN, Inc. BAKERY

Pumpkin, Mince, Apple Pies, All Sizes. Fruit Cake chuck full of fruits.

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Gregory Custom Tailor

and FRENCH DRY CLEANING and DYEING

We wish you A Merry Christmas

From a Feather to a Carpet

84 FOURTH ST., NORTH PELHAM, N. Y.

Wolf's Lane Delicatessen

INCORPORATED

299 WOLF'S LANE

Imported and Domestic Products All Kinds Sandwiches

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FREE DELIVERY

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219 WOLF'S LANE

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It's Easy to Find Your Favorite Sweets NOW AT

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15 ACADEMY STREET

SIRING BROS.

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Also

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Rubber Footwear for the Family

277 MAIN STREET

Next to Rialto Theatre

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SUGGESTS

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Visit or write 286 Main Street

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

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Christmas **GIFT SALE**

Ends Saturday Dec. 3, at 8:55 P. M.

Fifty-six sales in one . . . and every item's a suitable gift for someone! Our gift to you, is the sum you save . . . ranging from five cents to five dollars on each and every gift!

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We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips

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Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal

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Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.

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for

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Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

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(Continued)

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New Fall and Winter Dresses at New Low Prices—$4.95 to $16.95

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16 CHASE ROAD SCARSDALE 3742

Useful Gifts for all the Family

Tree lighting sets

Candles for Yuletide

MAZDAS TOO!

WALTER A. HOBLIN, Inc.

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Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.

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SIM & CO TROY N. Y.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE of Fine Watches and Jewelry

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Women's Exchange and Gift Shop

Crocheted Baby Bonnets, Bootees and Jackets

Unusual Doll's Clothes

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Many Other Handmade Novelties

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Lead a Colorful Life

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Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced

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New Low Price

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(Continued)

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Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer

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ALLING RUBBER CO.

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ATLANTIC PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

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194 ERIE BOULEVARD

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Downyflake Doughnuts

Famous From Coast to Coast

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Candies of Character

60c Pound

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

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Fine Custom Tailored Suits

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Res. Tel. Liverpool 220

Exclusive Representatives

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Clark Music Co.

SYRACUSE, N.Y. PHONE 2-3101

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$1.35 Value, $1.00

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Specializing in Correct Fittings and Style Garments

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TROY
(Continued)

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Beautiful Line of Handbags, $1.00

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Free Delivery Anywhere

Fresh, Plump and Tender Turkeys

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COMPACTS, hand-engraved with Monogram or single name; seven styles **1.00**

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If it's something useful for the home, dainty lingerie or a luxurious fur coat—you'll see almost unlimited assortments. Wells has the answer to every gift problem, so shop this big Christmas store, visit every floor. You'll find everything ready for easy selection.

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Established 56 Years

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Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Sterling Silver

Kirk Sterling Agent

W. B. Wilcox Company

246 Genesee Street Phone 2-0018

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of Quality

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From a Quality House

ROEDEL'S, *Jewelers*

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Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold

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Decorate with Decals

The new wall decorations add color and charm to your home

Gurley-Comstock Corp.

14-18 ELIZABETH ST. Phone 4-5175

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Emphatically Empsall's for larger assortments. Emphatically Empsall's for finer service. Emphatically Empsall's for right prices. Emphatically Empsall's, in fact, for EVERYTHING that makes your Christmas shopping a pleasure instead of a task!

Empsall's

WATERTOWN
(Continued)

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Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil

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(Near Westchester Avenue)

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Complete selections of Artic Rubbers and Storm Shoes

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Also Rye 330

For New Rochelle and Pleasantville call Enterprise 7180

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Attractive Gifts

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"Dedicated to the Service of the Community"

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Identical Management With Druss Post Road Pharmacy

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Annuities—Surety Bonds

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NOW

Clubs for All Amounts

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that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

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(Continued)

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Phone White Plains 1245

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Parker—Longines—Waltham

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Phyllis Jane

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HARRY A. REYNOLDS

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Expert Renovations or Remodelings, Try

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For This Event We Are Breaking All Previous Value Records!

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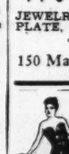
ORAM-KIRCHÉ, INC.

STYLISTS

136-138 MAMARONECK AVENUE



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Courteous Service and Quality Workmanship

Twelve Barbers in Attendance

ALL HAIRCUTS 50c

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Books for All Ages

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36 LAKE STREET

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Vickerman Party & Gift Shop, Inc.

116 Mamaroneck Ave., opp. B. Altman & Co.

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JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SHEFFIELD PLATE, PICTURES, FURNITURE, OBJETS D'ART, ANTIQUES

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Evening Wear

for the holidays

Also

DRESSES — HOSIERY GIRDLES

LA DEBUTANTE

171 MAMARONECK AVENUE

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NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY

"Certified" LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING SERVICE

Curtain and Blanket Specialist

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HASTINGS 1919

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

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Protection Is a Law

Ogden, Utah

Because he stopped to pick up a 15-year-old boy stranded on the Nevada Desert, Mr. C— and his family of this city avoided what might have proved a serious automobile mishap.

Mr. C— and his family of five were returning from Southern California when they sighted the boy trudging along the desert highway. Ordinarily Mr. C— never stops for hitchhikers; however, he stopped the car, and the family made room for the young traveler who, they found, was in real need of help, having walked about 25 miles that day. He might otherwise have been stranded on the desert, far from food and water.

The boy carried a package of school books and a Bible, and said he had hitchhiked his way from a midwestern state in search of work to help his mother.

Several miles farther a 75-mile gale swept furiously across the highway. Mr. C—'s car swerved, but did not leave the road. A short distance ahead was another car, which had passed the boy. The wind caught this, lifted it from the roadway, and set it down at the bottom of a 20-foot embankment, pinning the occupants inside. Mr. C— stopped and helped to release them.

Mr. C— said that if he had not stopped for the boy, his car probably would have been about where the other car was.

He brought the boy to his home; he and his wife outfitted him with better clothing; and, after the boy had rested several days, they assisted him in getting to a relative residing in Idaho.

Quotation for Today

RESENTMENT gratifies him who intended an injury and pains him unjustly who did not intend it.

—DR. JOHNSON

Party Fun

Another Synonym Game

Prepare slips of paper with words for each of which the player is to give a synonym which begins with the same letter. A suggested list is given. The player who draws the slip is given a time limit to guess the answer, after which it may be answered by the other players. A prize might be awarded to the guest who has answered the most questions correctly.

Word	Synonym
protrude	project
avoid	annul
covenant	contract
brusque	bluff
decorum	decency
include	inclose
onerous	oppressive
suave	smug
tendency	trend
superb	stately

The same may be done with antonyms.—Anne S., Palatine, Ill.

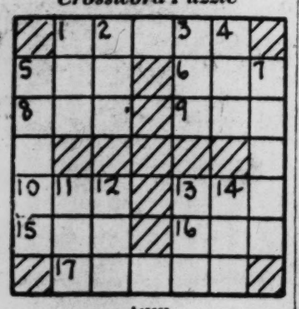
Brevities

Detroit News: After a month or six weeks of it via radio, we begin to wonder if anyone in Lambeth walks normally.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Since our last report, there has been a considerable increase in employment. Many well-rested Republicans have found jobs; also Donald Budge.

Cincinnati Enquirer: The great philosopher Seneca left a fortune equivalent to $2,500,000. In these days of high estate taxes no philosopher would bother to accumulate so much money.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Gem-weight unit
5—Sunburn
6—Fondle
8—Terminal
9—Dark oily substance
10—Freeze
15—Emmet
15—Female of the deer
16—Spawn of fishes
17—More matured

Down

1—Is able
2—Conjunction
3—Likely
4—Shrubby plant
5—Moderately warm
7—Hackneyed
11—Cry of a dove
12—Long fish
13—Land-measure
14—Conjunction

(Answer Appears Among Advertisements)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

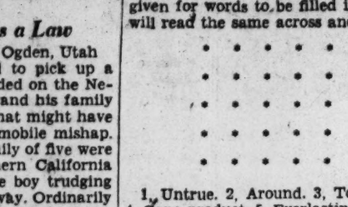
Cryptogram

That's the question—A quotation and its author in cryptic form:

"QU QE STU ISTONP UT RI ROEG; ET VXI UPI VSUE. UPI ZOIEUQTS QE: APVU VXI AI ROEG VRTOU?"—*UPTXIVO.

Word Square

This comes from a Chicago Puzzle Club, branch of the National Puzzlers' League. Definitions are given for words to be filled in which will read the same across and down:



1, Untrue. 2, Around. 3, To dwell. 4, Cane product. 5, Everlasting.

Letter Changing

This comes from an Oakland, Calif., reader: Following the usual rules, try changing MOON to STAR in six moves.

How Long?

A triangle has an area of 80 square inches. The altitude is 8 inches. How long is the base?

Fun With Antonyms

Try pairing off the 10 words with their correct antonyms:

1	noiseless	erroneous	
2	indifferent	scarce	
3	obsolete	audible	1
4	opaque	considerate	
5	peaceful	impolite	
6	exact	dull	
7	keen	transparent	
8	abundant	new	
9	civil	indefinite	
10	accurate	hostile	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Odds and Ends

A Prisoner Unawares

So closely guarded is the crop report of the Department of Agriculture that a business man who accidentally entered the room found himself a prisoner for six hours until the release time at three o'clock.

Technological Advances

If there had been no increase in mechanization of the United States since the turn of the century, it would be necessary for factory laborers to toil 94 hours a week to produce the goods essential to the present standard of living.

Getting the Name Right

When Vasco da Gama sailed down the coast of Africa, seeking passage to India, he ran into heavy storms at the southernmost point of the continent. After weeks of battling, he rounded the cape, sailed into the Indian Ocean, and established the desired new trade route.

When he reported his travels and his travails to his king, da Gama said he had named that treacherous place "The Cape of Storms."

But the king saw beyond the present discomfort to the future possibilities, and protested, "Nay, call it the Cape of Good Hope."

Time has proved his name to be correct.

December

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, New York

Winter Snows Provide a New Challenge to Camera Club Members

Possible

"It's possible to be modern without being shrill."—Le Baron Cooke.

The Golden Rule

"Nothing but the Golden Rule can end the rule of gold."—O. A. Reeh.

In Lighter Vein

Disillusioned

Katherine: "So that rich bachelor didn't propose to you after all, in spite of all you told him about your abilities in the kitchen?"

Anna: "No, he had to eat several dinners at a restaurant where they advertised 'home cooking'—and then he decided to stay single."—Pathfinder.

Now to Work a While

A car drew up beside the road. On the other side of the fence an old man was busily hoeing cotton.

"Hey, don't you know this is Fourth of July? You shouldn't be working. You ought to be at a picnic."

The old man leaned on his hoe. "Picnic? Huh! I've had my share of picnics. Why, young feller, you might not believe it, but I reckon in my time I've took in at least 500 of these here Fourth o' July picnics."

Attention, Punch!

"Egypt is the first overseas country to have apples from the new crop in Wenatchee Valley this year. Six carloads are on their way to the Valley of the Nile. They are winter bananas, and will ripen during the voyage."—The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Somebody seems to know best.—Punch.

But, evidently, it isn't Punch, for the "winter banana" is a species of apple (see Webster's New International Dictionary).

The Latest Idea

"What are you playing children?"

"Weddings, mama. I'm the bride and Tillie is the bridesmaid."

"But you have no bridegroom."

"That's so—but this is only a small wedding."

Signs of the Times

A reader tells me that a framed notice in a tailor's shop in the Queen's Park district runs:

Repairs and Renovations
Let our valet service help
You to make your
Last year's—last years

—Glasgow Citizen

His Objective

The Washington newspaper correspondent was getting fed up on his daily routine. He planned a vacation and when he was asked where he was going he replied:

"I'm pasting a big picture of President Roosevelt on the outside of my car; and I'm going to drive until somebody asks 'Who's that?' That's where I'll settle!"

Cheerful Thought

A well-known Scot had come into a large amount of money and had bought himself a very superior car, and hired a chauffeur to go with it.

One day a friend noticed the new car was fitted with a taxi-meter.

"What on earth," he asked, "have you got that meter on your car for?"

"Why, mon," came the reply, "it cheers me to see all the money I might have been spending."

—Answers

Ellen Terry's Friends

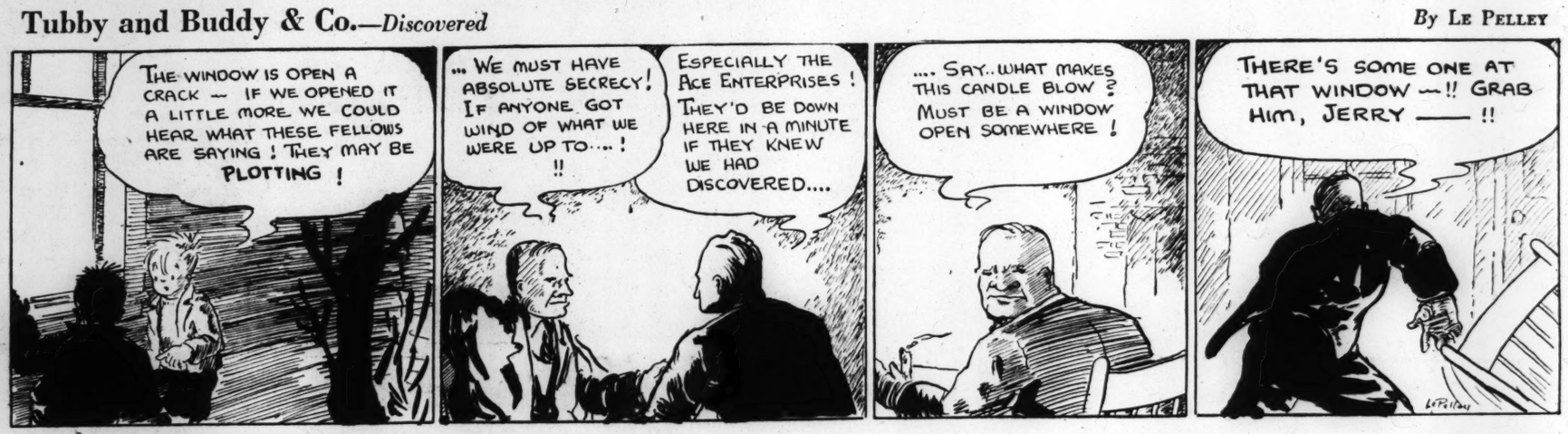
On one of her last American tours, Ellen Terry attended in New York the first night of a young playwright's new work; and at the close of the third act he was presented to her.

She congratulated him warmly: "It is very good," she said; "your play is very good indeed, and I shall send all my American friends to see it."

"In that case," said the dramatist, with a very low and courtly bow, "I can count on my little piece selling 90,000,000 tickets."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Discovered*

By LE PELLEY


THE WINDOW IS OPEN A CRACK — IF WE OPENED IT A LITTLE MORE WE COULD HEAR WHAT THESE FELLOWS ARE SAYING ! THEY MAY BE PLOTTING !
... WE MUST HAVE ABSOLUTE SECRECY! IF ANYONE GOT WIND OF WHAT WE WERE UP TO.... ! !!
ESPECIALLY THE ACE ENTERPRISES ! THEY'D BE DOWN HERE IN A MINUTE IF THEY KNEW WE HAD DISCOVERED....
.... SAY.. WHAT MAKES THIS CANDLE BLOW ? MUST BE A WINDOW OPEN SOMEWHERE !
THERE'S SOME ONE AT THAT WINDOW —!! GRAB HIM, JERRY —— !!

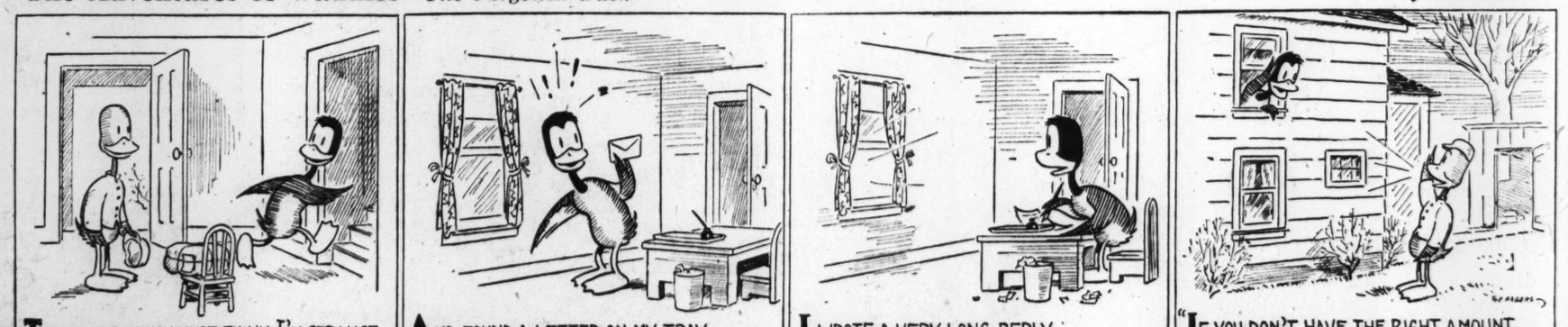
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Strange!*

By CARMACK

1111
Discovered our car parked in a lot down town today-
And I decided to wait and have a ride home ——
Well, I waited, and I waited, and I waited ——
FOR SALE $185.00
Until finally I was sure it was past my supper time, and I started home ——
But would you believe it-when I arrived there I found everybody at home!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Forgotten Duck*

By THE HAGERS


THE LAUNDRY DUCK MUST THINK I'M STRANGE. I RAN UPSTAIRS TO GET SOME CHANGE
AND FOUND A LETTER ON MY TRAY I SHOULD HAVE ANSWERED YESTERDAY.
I WROTE A VERY LONG REPLY; WAS STARTLED WHEN I HEARD A CRY:
"IF YOU DON'T HAVE THE RIGHT AMOUNT, I'LL CHARGE IT, SIR, TO YOUR ACCOUNT!"

Culled Comics—*From England, Denmark, and Germany*

"What'll we do about this one, boss?"

"I say, old man, did I leave a book lying around here?"

"There! I TOLD the Major not to wear his spurs!"

"That's one thing about my husband—when he does take on a job, he gets right down to it."

"Bother! I've climbed up the wrong chimney."

Manly Manners

Daily Anecdote

Bach Performs

Johann Sebastian Bach, gentle, smiling, home-loving organist of Leipzig, obeying the command of his gracious Elector and master, Augustus of Saxony and Poland, had come to Dresden to play. Stories of his performances in Leipzig had reached the ears of the Elector, and that worthy had resolved that the members of his brilliant court should hear this new musician.

Bach, being a plain, democratic sort of person, unaccustomed to society, had declined to attend the great ball at court, and for this the Elector was determined to take him to task. In the distinguished audience assembled to hear Bach play were a number of noted personages who were prepared to give scant attention to his music and even less praise, among them Faustina Hasse, prima donna; Marchand, the famous French virtuoso; and many proud ladies of the court who were piqued by the refusal of this upstart musician to attend their ball.

Bach began to play, first softly, then in golden tones of mounting power and eloquence, and finally in the mighty and moving measures of a great choral. Mightier and mightier came the tones of the great organ, until at last it seemed that the pillars of the church might crumble and fall upon the listening multitude. Then the music became soft again and seemed to speak with a tender pleading, as though, having proclaimed the might of God, it would counsel the listeners to know and love Him and keep His commandments. Beauty and wonder and glory filled the great edifice.

After Bach had finished, the once-proud personages, all humbled, some in tears, came forward to pay him grateful homage—Hasse, Marchand, and all others. They had heard Bach, a great musician and an even greater man. They would never be quite the same again.

Parliamentary Practice

Nominating Ballot

Question: Our bylaws and our state Religious Corporation Laws do not contain any method for making nominations. We are governed by Robert's Rules of Order where not in conflict with our bylaws or the state law. At our elections—a list of names of those eligible for election to office is supplied to each member.

(a) Must a nominating ballot be taken before proceeding to an election.

(b) Is it illegal not to take a nominating ballot?

(c) Inasmuch as a list of eligible names has been supplied, could not the first ballot be a formal ballot?

(d) Does not the following, on page 263 of Robert's Rules of Order, imply that with our bylaws it is not necessary to take a nominating ballot: "This nomination is not necessary when the election is by ballot or roll call, as each member may vote for any eligible person whether nominated or not"?

Answer: (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Yes, it should be an elective ballot under the circumstances described; unless the organization by vote or by bylaw decides to have a nominating ballot. Even so, a nominating ballot would be the first ballot only in the sense that it would precede the first elective ballot. The two are entirely separate and distinct.

(d) Yes. In some organizations nominations may be a convenience, but in others they serve no useful purpose. Their only purpose is to indicate preference; and the more truly democratic an organization, the less value are nominations. Sometimes an organization provides for a nominating ballot; and then, with a view to saving time, provides in its bylaws that balloting shall be restricted to a certain number. In the writer's opinion, the harmful possibilities of this outweigh its doubtful advantages. As stated, the rule is: Where nominations are used either orally or by ballot that unless explicitly provided in the bylaws, voting need not be restricted to nominees.

Pleasant Speech

Put away bitterness of speech, abstain from harsh language; whatever word is human, pleasant to the ear, lovely, reaching to the heart, urbane, pleasing, and beloved of the people—such are the words to speak.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "It is not enough to be busy; so are the ants. The question is: What are we busy about?"—Thoreau.

Word Square: False, about, lodge, sugar, etern (varl.).

Letter Changing: Moon, soon, soot, spot, spat, spar, star.

How Long?: 20 inches.

Fun With Antonyms: Noiseless—audible; indifferent—considerate; obsolete—new; opaque—transparent; peaceful—hostile; exact—indefinite; keen—dull; abundant—scarce; civil—impolite; accurate—erroneous.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

As Broad as Business

FEDERAL investigations often are like the month of March. They come in like lions and go out like lambs. Less frequently they reverse the sequence. The National Economic Committee, beginning its hearings in the conveniently but too narrowly tagged "anti-monopoly" inquiry, is starting its examinations into American business with a lamblike gentleness. But it does not follow necessarily that the Committee will lash itself into any leonine fury before its long task is over.

In fact, the very breadth of the scope of the study is likely to operate against its turning into a crusade for any one special theory of business reform or into a chasing of malefactors down any particular groove of the national economy. To be sure, there will be some effort to make a case for a Federal licensing of interstate corporations as contemplated in the bill of Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney before he became chairman of the Committee. There will also be, in all probability, deep disagreements between members of the Committee who believe that the solution lies in simple removal of overpowerful combinations so as to encourage freer competition and members who believe, on the contrary, that business integration is so inevitable it must be countered by closer Government regulation.

In this respect the contest is between two brands of liberalism, with a superficial and inaccurate implication that the Committee ultimately must become impaled upon one horn or the other of a dilemma representing the extremes of their points of view. On the one hand is the liberalism of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries which eschews monopoly in all its forms and believes in the automatic self-rectification of a free-acting economy. On the other is a philosophy that takes on the mantle of a newer liberalism because it aims at the correction of corporate abuses but which actually seems new because its methods are so much older that they tend to go back to the time of guilds and of state-fostered monopolies.

Just as it is true that complete laissez-faire has not proved a practicable or desirable procedure in modern economic society, so is it obvious that American business and a majority of Americans do not wish at all to be prodded into an amalgamation of Government and industry such as exists in the Italian syndical state. But it is not necessary for the ship of this investigation to run aground upon either Scylla or Charybdis. The disposition of those in charge of the inquiry is to steer a moderate course between the two extremes.

They are evidently aware, too, of how many elements enter into the picture of American business. The program of the hearings does not by any means suggest the common error of oversimplification. There will be a beginning with the relationship of prices, wages and purchasing power, the effects of patents and patent pooling, relation of prices and wages, and the influence of insurance companies in the financial control of industry. Then there will be studies of mergers and interlocking directorates, trade associations, tax policies, rigid prices in some industries and shortcomings of anti-trust law enforcement.

In other words, the range of examination is as broad as business itself. Fortunately, the attitude of the investigation is apparently as broad-minded as its scope is broad. Business management, too, on its side has a responsibility to be broad-gauge and open-minded in its approach to the questions presented and to respond more pliably than it sometimes has done, to recommendations for the betterment of its methods. Today there are encouraging evidences of such an attitude.

One of the best features of the present inquiry is that it has established for itself a temperate intellectual and moral climate that is more like the mild warmth of May than the gustiness of March. It is possible for the activities and recommendations of the Committee to provide a favorable growing season for better standards of business and for a better understanding of business operations in the United States.

THIRTY-TWO law students at Duke University, Durham, N. C., live in log cabins in a forest near the school. They say they find it easier to concentrate on their studies in the sylvan surroundings. But may it be that some of them have an eye on a political career and consider this the next best thing to being born in a log cabin?

THE BERMUDA ASSEMBLY has just refused a request for an automobile for the Governor, holding as firmly as possible to the tradition which bars motor cars from Bermuda's coral roads in favor of bicycles and victorias. Horse-and-buggy politics in Bermuda is literally that.

WORD FROM WASHINGTON that the United States will build two 45,000-ton battleships next year "unless by that time Japan proves it is not building such ships or agrees to halt construction" reminds one of the mother who asked Willie to "go see what Johnnie is doing and tell him to stop."

Success for Authority

FRENCH labor leaders who called for a general strike on Wednesday should have realized that they were taking a risk greater than that which Premier Daladier would have to shoulder if he chose to break that strike with methods used successfully by Aristide Briand twenty-eight years ago. General strikes fall too widely on the public interest to engender public support.

And the very fact that the general strike was to last only a day gave it a quality of symbolism, an aspect of political "showdown" that must have done much to alienate the support of workers themselves. Thus without much difficulty M. Daladier has succeeded in asserting the authority of his Government. Many will agree that a Government with authority is what France chiefly requires today if needed steps toward national solvency and greater production are to be taken. Whether the authority M. Daladier has acquired has roots deep enough in the confidence of the French people is a question to which the putting down of a strike by requisitioning the services of workers under military orders does not answer. But by removing the symbol of division in France, M. Daladier has earned an opportunity to remove the substance.

Women Against War

IN A letter appearing in another column on this page a correspondent says that if women were "given a place among those who decide war or peace" there would be hope of abolishing war. Some seventy years ago, speaking to the cadets of the Royal Military Academy, John Ruskin declared women already had the power to stop any war within a week. Turning to the mothers and asking for better understanding of the Bible, he said:

> Know what He means when He tells you to be just: and teach your sons, that their bravery is but a fool's boast, and their deeds but a firebrand's tossing, unless they are indeed Just men, and Perfect in the Fear of God;—and you will soon have no more war. . . .

As our correspondent says, the mother thought naturally seeks to cherish and save. And as Ruskin says, when men learn better their own true nature as sons of God, war will be stopped. For God is Mother as well as Father, and men can save and cherish as well as women.

Mocking Merit in Massachusetts

RESULTS of civil service examinations for the 200 jobs thrown open by the State Unemployment Compensation Commission are likely to arouse further protests against the advantage given to World War veterans under Massachusetts law. Non-veterans among the 3,000 who passed the test rightly ask how much merit there is in the civil service law which automatically adds 30 per cent to the grades of veterans seeking jobs under the merit system. That 306 veterans came out on top in this quest for 200 jobs shows what a handicap the veterans' preference clause imposes on applicants hoping to qualify solely on the basis of merit. It is unrealistic to suppose civil service laws can at the same time serve the merit system and a 30 per cent preference for one group.

Hearts Across the Sea

A TIMELY and generous gesture of American social workers, not only demonstrating the international solidarity of social work but a spirit of human helpfulness and brotherhood, is the current effort of the American Social Workers Hospitality Group to aid distressed colleagues displaced from their profession by social dislocations in other lands.

"Hospites," the hospitality group calls its informal, volunteer organization. It was founded spontaneously in 1933 by a group of social workers meeting in New York City who believed that a substantial demonstration of friendship should be made to social workers displaced for political, racial or religious reasons abroad. Since that time, financial and other aid has been given in co-operation with other agencies.

As needs in Germany diminished, until recently, those of immigrants reaching this country increased, not so much for financial help as for counsel and assistance in securing permanent immigration visas, finding opportunities to orient themselves through courses in schools of social work or residence in settlements, and getting work, sometimes in quite other fields. The Austrian Anschluss, with consequent liquidation of the social agencies of that country, repeated the conditions under which Hospites began its work. Likewise, current developments in Europe increase the need of such an organization to aid Czechs, Austrians and other minorities in the welfare field.

Such aid and attitudes are commendable. Many who have been aided significantly state that the knowledge there were fellow-workers in happier portions of the world who cared what became of them has meant even more than material and other forms of aid. Sympathetic assistance is not only appropriate in a profession whose objective is to help others, but is an expression of international relations at its best.

Political Realist

Book News of the Day

ONE of the most dynamic "inside" stories that could be fashioned out of headline domestic news is the stuff of James A. Farley's book, BEHIND THE BALLOT (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.), written as "the personal history of a politician." It is at once rousing narrative out of that meteoric and controversy-provoking political emergence of 1932, and shrewd, vigorous evaluation of events out of the decade of Farley spadework in combination with Franklin D. Roosevelt that reversed major party affairs in America.

The same qualities that went to make Mr. Farley the ranking political manager of his time mark the book—full and lively knowledge of subject, incapacity for complacency toward any phase of it, consuming enthusiasm for it and a relish for the high stakes involved. The game fascinates him — he continually refers to "the thrill of politics"—but fundamentally "politics is people" to "Jim" Farley. That concept is the essence of this success story of a political realist who has come a long way since he started pulling doorbells and hauling voters to the polls at Grassy Point (N. Y.) 20-odd years ago.

The Farley career has been integral with the fortunes of Alfred E. Smith and Mr. Roosevelt, but behind it is the chromo of his beginnings as one of five sons of a widow. He grew up selling newspapers, running errands, and working in the brickyards. Next to eldest, "Jim" took the dry pledge at the age of 12, and never has started smoking or drinking.

His education took him through high school and business school, but it was politics that engrossed him, and he had the organization credo by heart early. He was 34 when he found himself sitting in on the "secret powwows" of the leaders in 1922, and he writes that he was "like a duck who had been searching for water all his life and had finally found it."

The chapter on "F. D. R." estimates Mr. Roosevelt as "the living voice of democracy and the greatest popular leader of his age," and the only other given place in the Presidential timberlot is Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who rates as "the most unselfish man" Mr. Farley ever met in politics and as "capable of filling any position of honor, including the Presidency, with distinction."

The Democratic breach over the New Deal is more apparent than real, Mr. Farley insists, "because the Roosevelt policies have a firm grip on the rank and file of the voters, no matter what individual leaders may say to the contrary." Meanwhile his place is in the middle "to promote harmony, teamwork and united action" against the "menace" of disunion. The party is "the most powerful political force in the United States today," he continues, and he would "like to have a hand in keeping it in that enviable position."

This is self-portraiture and contemporary analysis of the liveliest kind along with being a contribution to the understanding of American ballot processes that has the absorption of a best-seller.

W. D.

Being Swindled?

An Appeal to Women

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why continue the frightful expectation of war? Why not let an unbiased arbitration court settle controversies as is done between individuals? And why in the name of justice do people go to war? This is a just question. Why speak of the next war as something settled instead of saying that war will no longer be permitted among civilized people?

Fridtjof Nansen did not consider it reasonable to give up all hope of war being abolished. Nobody could detest war more than Nansen. None has at close quarters like he, seen the terrible results of war when he saved a million prisoners of war from the most terrible prisoner encampments where they would have succumbed, had he not come to their rescue. He also saved one and a half million starving Russian exiles, the innocent victims of war, wandering all over Europe. Nansen gave the last ten years of his life to works of rescue and peace which was a cause of his premature death. His motto was: "Never any more wars." If all the statesmen of the world made this motto their own there would be no more war.

My own view is, that the most important factor towards abolishing war is that women, who number half of humanity, should be placed in governments and parliaments. Women, essentially mothers, have naturally more regard for life than men. They will save those precious lives, they will not see them wrecked on the battle fields. Furthermore, unlike men, they are accustomed from childhood to settle their differences without fighting!

Women ought to consider that their greatest mission is to work for peace. Given a place among those who decide war or peace, they would be given a decisive influence. That they may bear in mind this great responsibility is the sincere appeal of an 88-year-old woman to the women all over the world!

(MRS.) ANN MARGRET HOLMGREN
New York

Aid for Basque Child Refugees

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Hundreds of thousands of British parents have, for the first time in history, been brought face to face with separation from their children owing to evacuation plans under the direct threat of war.

This must have brought home to many of us, more poignantly than ever before, the tragedy of the 1,700 evacuated Spanish children who are still with us. They were obliged to part from their parents during actual conditions of warfare, and have now been separated from them for more than a year. These children are entirely dependent upon us for security, food, shelter, and the opportunity to lead, as far as possible, the normal life of childhood.

May we therefore appeal to your readers, in this moment of relief at their own children's safety, to help us to go on maintaining these unhappy child victims of the Spanish Civil War, until we are able to return them to their parents, which is being done whenever possible.

[LORD] CECIL
[LORD] LISTOWEL
ELEANOR F. RATHBONE
WILFRID ROBERTS
H. V. TEWSON
Basque Children's Commitee
4 Great Smith Street
London, S. W. 1.

"Tell It to Sweeney"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Several weeks ago, over a Monitor broadcast, the question was propounded: Where did the expression "Tell it to Sweeney" originate?

The following is supplied by my father, George H. Smith, Jr., of Santa Rosa, New Mexico, to whom I repropounded your question:

> I cannot locate some old cartoons I have but recollect that sometime in the '70's or early '80's there was a big municipal scandal in New York City—graft and corruption on a wholesale scale, and at the head of the ring was Boss Tweed. If my memory serves me correctly, one of his associates was a man named Sweeney, and he was a sort of yes-man to whom the buck was passed. I believe the expression "Tell it to Sweeney" originated in this way.

Palo, Alto, Calif. H. GETCHELL SMITH

Seven Years for Presidency?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What would your readers say to a proposal that we have an amendment to the Constitution to have the President elected for a longer period and not allowed to succeed himself? Then there would be no necessity for campaigning in a presidential year to defend his policies. Then we would not have the President of the United States spending half his time swinging around the country fighting for his ideas, and he would have a longer opportunity to show what he can do. Four years is hardly time to get started. How about seven the way it is in France? EVERETT L. HACKES
New York

North . . South . . East . . West

The Measure of Mercy

By Frank L. Perrin

SINCE the days of Solomon the Wise, the problem of administering human justice has challenged the emotions and judgments of men and women the world over. No code has yet been enacted or promulgated which, if adhered to and observed, seems to apply to conditions and circumstances which, to the conscientious and sometimes overly sympathetic judge, magistrate or jury, imposes an absolutely even measure of justice or mercy. Yet it has been the aim and ambition of the peoples of all progressive civilized nations to realize the hope of unifying the machinery of courts of justice and eventually, in the words of the old song, "let the punishment fit the crime."

But it must be realized that, at least in the United States, the tendency of courts and juries is to tip the scales definitely on the side of mercy. In proper measure this condoning of first or careless offenses is commendable if reformation rather than punishment is the goal sought. It is against abuse or the too generous use of discretionary power by judges of the courts, or indifference or prejudice on the part of juries, that wise precaution is necessary.

We get back immediately to fundamentals when we set about it to analyze processes, considered rules of law, discretionary power and human emotionalism in dealing with abstract problems. the penal code, it should be remembered, is not the creation of the judge on the bench or the twelfth juror who stands out against conviction. The code represents the considered wisdom of all the people represented in their state or national legislatures. Its abridgment or amendment can be underaken only through the processes followed in its enactment or adoption.

Realizing this, it may be asked what is the measure of discretion to be exercised by judge or justice in condoning, excusing or overlooking proved or admitted guilt. At some point it must appear that the public has not only the right, but the duty, to inquire why prescribed penalties are not imposed when a conscious wrong has been committed. Only the inordinately ambitious or inquisitive would attempt to fathom the course by which jurors arrive at the point of decision between guilt or innocence. It is not this problem which, at the moment, challenges thoughtful consideration.

Hardly a day passes without the record showing the unexplained release, without reservation or restriction, of a confessed or convicted offender, and this usually by a trial judge who assumes what must be regarded as extraordinary discretionary power. The result is that the efforts of bar associations, state and federal prosecutors, the machinery set up to detect and apprehend violators of the law, and the will of legislatures, are in a measure nullified.

The occasion for the display of extraordinary solicitude for the erring and the vicious is not at a time when offenses abound and when the temptation to plunder promiscuously seems to be so general. The condoning of crime in a single case where premeditated guilt has been shown encourages duplications and perhaps repetitions of the offense. Crime suggests crime. It is not a creature to be coddled.

It is not greatly to be wondered at that even honest and conscientious judges become confused and in some measure influenced by the multiplicity of similar offenses. These public servants are, after all, subject to all the human emotions. Those of us who are inclined sometimes to doubt their wisdom and their fidelity might find their task extremely difficult. I believe it is true that whatever laxity or confusion exists is due to a false sense of values and a failure, because of constant contact, to realize the importance or significance of individual cases. The judge who sits during the hearing of a dozen or a hundred cases involving embezzlement, for instance, is much more inclined to condone guilt in some instances, even where guilt is proved or admitted, than the jurist who sits in judgment in a single case.

There is a fair and accurately measurable degree of mercy. This we all admit. But it is not, essentially, a human emotion.

The Wide Horizon

Government Against Gambling

By Chester L. Shaw

NEW YORK

THE unprecedented roundup of a batch of eighty-three horse race tipsters in New York City sometime ago gives hope that the Federal Government may be able to curb one of the worst gambling evils in a city probably more obsessed by the betting mania than any other in the country.

Just as when it first started prosecuting the racketeers preying on the food trades, the Government in this case was forced to resort to subterfuge. In the original racket prosecutions it virtually had to admit the legality of such operations, but it achieved the result desired by income tax trials. In the present case the United States Attorney tacitly admitted the legality of betting and of betting tip services, but he acted on the ground that the persons charged had fraudulently extracted money from victims by mail on the basis of false statements that races had been "fixed." But subterfuge or not, it is a case of the end justifying the means; a case where honest and aggressive prosecution may save the money of some of those begging to be fleeced.

Any form of gambling is not only wrong but foolish; it robs those who should know better of money which should go for food, for children's shoes, for everything in the legitimate channels of trade. But betting on race tips is the most foolhardy of the lot, for the racket is based not on chance but on outright dishonesty.

These gentry—the touts and tipsters—are accustomed to advertising their services in daily racing newspapers and the swarm of varicolored tip sheets that crowd the news-stands. They offer "inside information, purchased at great price," for sums ranging from $5 to $20. Sometimes they vary the procedure by offering to send the name of a horse free, the only provision being that the bettor place $2 on the horse for the tipster in addition to his own wager, and send the money in if it is a winner. When the "tipped" horse does win—and occasionally it happens by accident—the recipient of the tip becomes a steady client; if it loses, he just counts it another loss. The scheme is said to work well enough to be profitable to the tipsters.

Here's how they work it: A tipster will advertise in a racing paper that he has information on a "sleeper" at such-and-such a track the next day. He gets, say, 300 responses. There are seven races on the card that day—perhaps forty horses entered in all. How does he attempt to pick the winners? The answer is that he doesn't; he simply sends out tips on every horse to someone, scattering them among his clients. Some of them are certain to win—seven first, seven second, and seven third. The clients who thus accidentally win their wagers—some on "longshots" at tremendous odds—enthusiastically add themselves to the tipster's "sucker list" and spread his praises by word-of-mouth advertising until their money runs out; the losers may drop out in disgust or may come back for further punishment. In any event, the tipster already has his pockets full and is preparing an advertisement for the next day's crop of the unwary.

One would think that common sense would militate against such a racket, for it is evident to any thinking person that anyone who had "inside information" on the races could quickly get rich on his own account and not have to set up in the tipster business. Dan Parker, sports editor of the New York Daily Mirror, related a classic example of that several years ago. One day Mr. Parker devoted his entire column to an expose of the race tip racket, not only giving all the sordid details of just how it works but warning all his readers to beware of all forms of tip buying. He was amazed, he related a few days later, to receive an avalanche of mail from readers who wanted to know the addresses of some of the tipsters.

Not only do the Federal authorities have a fertile field in trying to suppress the race tipsters and protect the tip buyers who swarm in on the bookmakers in barber shops, pool rooms, saloons and confectionery stores, fighting for a chance to lose their money, they likewise have a fertile field if they want to combat gambling of all forms in New York.

A recent survey by a New York newspaper shows the extent to which this mania has possessed the populace. The survey estimates that $300,000,000 a year is squandered at the race tracks and with bookmakers away from the tracks. There are 2,000 bingo games (known also as beano, screene, and by a variety of other names) in the city every week. The various foreign sweepstakes are calculated to take $80,000,000 a year out of New York. The "numbers" game of Harlem pulls in $100,000,000 a year. Staggering sums are poured into various other forms of gambling, such as bridge, poker, dice, and athletic pools, and the World-Telegram estimates that women gamblers alone waste $500,000,000 a year, or enough to buy three pairs of shoes for every child in America. All in all, it is a serious situation, and anything the Federal Government can do to check it probably will be welcomed by the great majority of people in a country whose legitimate trade needs this vast amount of money now supporting tipsters, touts, and criminals.